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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 15.

Sabotage on Normandie? Axis Promotes Rommel; Union Pay Boosts Rapped

The World's Day—February 10, 1942

Columnist Says Normandie Was Sabotaged

Fire, which toppled the former French liner Normandie over on its side at a New York pier after sweeping through the vessel late yesterday, was called "a deliberate act of sabotage" in Boston by Dorothy Thompson, columnist. Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commandant of the Third Naval District, denied this.

[Story of fire and Admiral Andrews' statement: Page 6. Miss Thompson's address: Page 2.]

The War: Rommel Placed in Full Command?

Africa: German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was reported placed in supreme command of Axis African armies under a German-Italian agreement. Axis counteroffensive was apparently stopped for its third consecutive day, with British patrol action reported. [Page 6.]

Russia: Russian armies were credited in Moscow with having liberated 80 cities and more than 4,800 towns and villages from German occupation in the past 10 weeks.

At sea: Britain reported one of its submarines sank an Axis transport in the Central Mediterranean. Berlin claimed bomb hits on a British light cruiser, a destroyer, and two transports, and claimed that U-boats in the Atlantic had sunk eight more merchantmen. [Page 6.]

Philippines: American forces shot down seven Japanese planes in the past 24 hours, the War Department said, but are battling increasingly heavy odds on the Bataan Peninsula.

Hawaii: The Army transport Royal T. Frank, 224 net tons, was sunk in Hawaiian waters Jan. 28 with 29 persons believed lost.

Singapore: Japanese reinforcements were pouring into the island, partly, the Japanese claimed, over the causeway from the mainland, which had been destroyed by the British but repaired by the Japanese. Tokyo also gave out that advance units had come close to the city of Singapore.

Burma: British Imperial troops appeared to have given up Martapan, across the Salween from Moulmein, according to the Japanese. Gen. Chaing Kai-shek was on a visit to Lord Linlithgow in India to discuss strategic moves with the British High Command.

Dutch East Indies: Japanese made a new landing on Celebes islands near Macassar.

Washington: Henderson Raps Pay Increases

A recommendation that the National War Labor Board rule against general "substantial" wage increase demands by union labor because of their inflationary influence was made by Price Administrator Henderson. [Page 20.]

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau said he would ask Congress shortly to increase the debt limit from $65,000,000,000 to $110,000,000,000 "and perhaps to remove it altogether" because of the rapidly increasing war costs.

Deferment of agricultural workers from military service as a national policy was proposed by Senator Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska and Senator Nye (R) of North Dakota, who said a growing shortage of farm laborers threatened to curtail the nation's food supply.

Unemployment compensation and other benefits for persons left temporarily without work in industries being converted to war production would be provided by a $300,000,000 program under legislation filed by Representative Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of the Third Army Corps, will make a trip to China and is expected to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the White House said.

The House voted unanimously to change the name of Conduit Road in the nation's Capital to MacArthur Boulevard "in honor of the gallant defense of the Philippines by General MacArthur and his men."

New England: Parking Buildings Urged for Hub

Bostonians urged the City to build open-air, many-storied parking buildings to relieve curb congestion. [Page 2.]

Lexington, Mass., officials refused to raise pay of Town employees, predicted a tax cut.

Henry J. Smith of Brighton was appointed Regional Salvage Chairman to head Metropolitan Boston's drive to save useful waste.

Hearing on petition to oust Mayor Tobin of Boston was adjourned for several days to enable judges to pass on motions made by both sides. [Page 5.]

Homes for 8,076 more war industry workers in 10 areas, including Portland, Maine, and Hartford, New London, and Groton, Conn., will be built by U. S. Housing Authority.

Oil shortage in Boston, making cold homes this winter a "possibility," oil industry spokesmen said following a survey. [Page 2.]

National: Remington Rand Strike Threatened

About 1,200 C. I. O. workers at four Remington Rand, Inc., plants in Buffalo, N. Y., Bridgeport, Conn., and New York City voted to strike Feb. 16 unless their wage and union shop dispute with the company is certified to the War Labor Board, a union official said.

Arrests of suspicious enemy aliens and the seizing of contraband was begun by 126 law enforcement agents at Salinas, Calif. The agents conducted simultaneous raids on Japanese colonies in five Monterey County towns. [Story on Japanese aliens: Page 8.]

Americas: Power for Cuba's President

Cuba's Congress voted unparalleled executive power to President Batista in military, economic, agricultural and industrial fields to spur the nation's war effort.

In Europe: Beaverbrook to Aid Pools

Prime Minister Churchill told the Commons that the tasks of Lord Beaverbrook, as new Minister of Production, would include representing Britain in various pooling arrangements with the United States. [Page 1.]

British accusation that France is shipping supplies to Axis armies in North Africa was made official in the House of Commons. [Page 1.]

Hitler named Prof. Albert Speer, general director of building for all Germany, as Reichsminister of Munitions succeeding Maj. Gen. Fritz Todt who was killed on the Russian front.

A margin of three votes was accorded the Government when the British House of Lords voted on the question of increasing hours of employment for children.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR SNOW WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Hub Gaslights To Be Out In Test Blackout

Raid wardens will serve as lamplighters on city's streets during trial Feb. 17.

The day of the street lamp lighter will return to Boston when the city holds its first test blackout on Feb. 17 at 10 p. m.

One of the steps in the vastly complicated problem of suddenly plunging the city into darkness is for air raid wardens to turn out, one by one, the 9,000 gas street lights of South Boston and other sections of the city.

You would expect gas street lights only in an old city with crooked streets and a mellowed aspect like Boston's.

As the 9,000 gas lights flicker out, street cars, busses and private automobiles will slow down to a halt on the city's streets. Motor truck transport will stop. Only transportation will be emergency vehicles such as ambulances, which will drive slowly according to regulated methods, and railroad trains, which will crawl into Boston with shades down and cars darkened.

Electric Lights Out

Boston's 16,300 electric street lights will also be darkened, from brilliant Washington Street in the theater district to the quiet residential streets of Hyde Park. Office buildings and hotels will be blacked out.

Householders will either turn off interior and exterior lights at their homes or apartments, or black out windows and other openings so effectually that no stray light escapes to the outside.

It will be the task of air raid wardens to make sure their respective sectors are darkened, and to turn out the gas lights.

Ordinarily the gas lights are turned off and on by time clocks adjusted weekly as sun time changes. The mechanism is such that ordinarily a light cannot be extinguished unless the time clock is tampered with. A special arrangement has been worked out, however, so that wardens can extinguish the lights by simply pulling a rod that has been installed. These rods may be permanent appendages of the lights.

Manual Operation

About 2,300 of the electric lights are in alleys of the Back Bay and are operated manually by 1,100 switches. These will have to be extinguished by wardens. The other 14,000 electric lights in the city are operated from half a dozen sub-stations and power houses.

In setting the date the Boston committee tried to choose an evening when there would be a maximum of "lighting activity"—industrial plants going full blast, many office buildings open, and department stores lighted. It sought also to find a night in which there would not be unusually heavy or difficult crowds to control, as on a Saturday night. Finally, it had to take into consideration objections from various types of business and entertainment whose representatives felt that financial damage might result. According to word from the committee today, the night of Feb. 17 was the night for which there was the least objection.

To enforce the blackout and thwart marauders, 12,000 air raid wardens, 2,000 auxiliary firemen and 2,000 auxiliary policemen together with the regular police force, will be on duty patrolling the streets.

Unauthorized persons are to be

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Japanese Closing Grip on Singapore; Vital British Sea Lanes Threatened; 'With U.S. Fleet': Path to Orient Won

Monitor correspondent aboard first American Naval unit to reach New Zealand tells how he saw Navy "pour reinforcements into way stations" on route from factories to Far East.

For weeks the editors of The Christian Science Monitor had no word of Joseph C. Harsch. After his eyewitness reporting of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Mr. Harsch was instructed to proceed to the battle area of the Far Pacific.

Silence, broken only by one carefully censored note, followed. It was from Pago Pago, in the American outpost of Samoa. It could only say that the ship he arrived on "had guns on it." Again, silence.

Last night, word finally came. A Columbia Broadcasting System commentator in Sydney, Australia, announced the arrival of Mr. Harsch, and of H. R. Knickerbocker, of the Chicago Sun—who together had won the journalistic race across the Pacific.

Mr. Harsch's first story, filed from Wellington, discloses the arrival of American naval forces at New Zealand. It records the story of American reinforcement of the island way stations along the vital, and now United States-controlled, supply line of the South Pacific.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 9 Delayed—A trim destroyer cut the outer corner of this harbor, 23 knots boiling under her fantail, pushed hard on a destroyer's equivalent of brakes at the last moment and slipped without maneuver into a berth while New Zealanders first rubbed their eyes and then waved their hats at the Stars and Stripes.

The first unit of Admiral Herbert F. Leary's American forces to reach New Zealand had arrived even before his appointment to command all the Allied naval forces in the Anzac area had been publicly announced.

Behind the color of this little act in a great drama lay a symbol of an important American victory. The Battle of the Supply Line from America's factories to the far Pacific battle front has been won. Japan has suffered its first serious reverse. An American admiral commands the terminus of the supply route. The way stations have been secured. Bluejackets are here. And the way is open for reinforcements and the vital weapons of war.

Fleet Far From Paralyzed

At this moment Japan presumably is gathering its forces for a major effort to capture Singapore and the Dutch East Indies, relying still on the Pearl Harbor blow to keep American strength from playing a part in the battle for the far Pacific.

The outcome is for history to decide. It will be written in terms of a far greater area of naval combat than I was able to view. It will be written, too, in terms of what merchant tonnage the United Nations are able to provide.

But the writer can testify from 4,000 miles of travel from Hawaii in several different units of the American fleet, ending with the destroyer that skidded neatly into this harbor, that the Japanese have fooled themselves if they think the attack on Pearl Harbor paralyzed the American Fleet.

I wish I could tell the whole story because that would make every American, and every citizen of the United States, lift his chin a notch and feel a lusty twinge of pride over what has been accomplished in these remote waters during the long silent weeks since Pearl Harbor. What can be said is that during this period long lines of communication vital to ultimate success have been nailed down hard with reinforcements and ceaseless Naval patrols and hard jabs at enemy points of attack until today the channels are wide open and Japan is only beginning to feel the full potential impact of American might.

Access to Pacific Assured

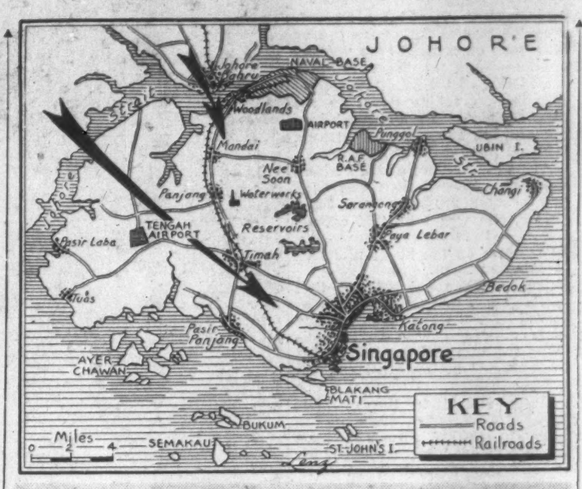
Japan's best guaranty of victory was to close that line. Japan still is capable of delivering powerful blows from its inner lines of communication. But American forces already have won the battle of access to the far Pacific.

I have traveled the length and breadth of that line since leaving Pearl Harbor a month ago. I rode part of the way with the forces which attacked the mandated islands, changed ships by means of a breeches buoy in mid-Pacific, spent many days among the tropic islands where ships well known to the luxury tourist trade of pre-war days poured American reinforcements into way stations along the route.

And yesterday I rode with one American colleague, H. R. Knickerbocker of the Chicago Sun, into this New Zealand port on the ship which symbolized this American victory of

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Shipping held key to Allied victory: Page 6.



By a Staff Artist

The Battle for Singapore

Above: Arrows show the progress of the Japanese forces in the attack on Singapore Island as claimed by the Japanese themselves. Word from Tokyo asserts that the half-mile causeway across the strait, indicated by the right-hand arrow, destroyed by the British, has been repaired and is being used by the Japanese to bring in more troops. Below: The Singapore causeway linking Singapore with the mainland.

Council Studies Pacific; Beaverbrook Duties Set

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that Lord Beaverbrook, Britain's newly appointed Minister of Production, will represent Britain in various pooling arrangements with the United States in a capacity corresponding to that of Donald M. Nelson, head of America's War Production Board.

Mr. Churchill said that in the new post, to which he was shifted from the Ministry of Supply, Lord Beaverbrook would exercise general supervision over supply departments and shipbuilding and would "concert and co-ordinate all their actions."

All labor questions, it was added, will be settled between the Minister of Labor and the Minister of Production.

To the question whether Lord Beaverbrook would spend more of his time in Britain now, he replied that no such assurance could be given.

Mr. Churchill recalled that in the latter part of the last war he held a position similar to Lord Beaverbrook's new job, and that "the burden did not appear too great and the work went forward without more than the usual volume of complaints and criticisms." Mr. Churchill was Minister of Munitions in 1918.

The Prime Minister said a number of British production experts had been in the United States for some time "considering the question of American methods of war production."

Mr. Churchill enumerated Lord Beaverbrook's duties as follows:

He will be "charged with the prime responsibility for all business of war production in accordance with the policy of the Minister of Defense (Churchill) and the War Cabinet";

He will have charge of "allocation of available resources of productive capacity and raw material, including arrangements for their import; settlement of priorities of production where necessary, and the supervision and guidance of the various departments concerned";

He will be left the ualtered right of any ministerial head to appeal to the Minister of Defense or the War Cabinet;

He "also will be the Minister responsible for handling, on behalf of the War Cabinet, the discussions of combined bodies set up here and in the United States to deal with munitions and assignments of raw materials as between allies."

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 10—The necessity of seeing this war clearly—or seeing it as a whole—governs the transactions of the Pacific War Council, meeting for the first time here today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, to link Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and the Netherlands East Indies in a common Far Eastern war policy that dovetails into the rest of the Allies' strategy.

The new Council, working in close conjunction with the Combined Chiefs-of-Staff Committee established under President Roosevelt in Washington, is a ministerial body operating with the technical aid of the British Chiefs of Staffs and their subcommittee. Its purpose is to focus the united view of the countries concerned upon the diffused world-wide problems of the war.

Inquiries at the India office and

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Vast power in men and arms pledged to united Allied command: Page 11.

Seven Nipponese planes downed by MacArthur forces; U. S. transport is sunk.

By The Christian Science

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

There is no disguising the fact that the United Nations' forces today face a major defeat at the hands of the Japanese forces, which are reported by the Japanese to have pushed almost within sight of the city of Singapore. The ease with which the Japanese swarmed onto the island and raced toward the city in the south can only be explained by the small number of the defenders due to withdrawals of men and equipment announced last week.

The United Nations' Command, therefore, apparently is prepared for the surrender of a base, the loss of which must give the Japanese a free passage to the Indian Ocean and bring new peril to India itself, while closing Britain's main waterway to the Pacific.

Whether the Japanese had restored the causeway across the Johore Strait for their own use and captured all the island's air fields, as they claimed, was not certain, but General Yamashita's men, no doubt at considerable loss, had nevertheless obtained such a hold on the island as to make its ultimate capture almost inevitable.

Evidence that the Allies are following a definite plan—which may even have envisaged the fall of Singapore—comes with announcement that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commanding the United Nations' forces in China and Indo-China, is in India for discussion with the British commander-in-chief, and possibly for bringing India and China in much closer cooperation. Allied forces in Burma have certainly made a firmer stand at the Salween River than on some other fronts, although the Japanese appeared to have crossed the river to the south and occupied Martaban.

Meanwhile, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's men in the Philippines shot down seven Japanese planes as they continued their heroic defense on Bataan peninsula. Dutch dispatches indicated that the Japanese, evidently determined to close in upon the Allied headquarters at Java, had effected a sixth landing on the islands, near Macassar on the southwest of Celebes islands. In Hawaiian waters a small 224-ton American army transport was reported sunk by a torpedo, with 29 persons missing.

Singapore:

Japanese troops were pouring onto this beleaguered island today and maintained heavy pressure

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Singapore fights with its back to the wall: Page 7.

U. S.-Vichy Break Looms on Axis Aid

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, officially charged the Vichy French today with permitting deliveries of food and gasoline to reach Axis troops in Libya from Tunisia in French North Africa.

He told the House of Commons, however, that he was "not yet in a position to say whether these were consigned from French North Africa or from metropolitan France."

"The Government," he said, "take a most serious view of this assistance to the enemy by the Vichy authorities in North Africa and are in urgent consultation with the Government of the United States, who have already made inquiries at Vichy on this matter."

[The British Broadcasting Company reported recently that supplies from France, ostensibly for French North African forces, were being sent to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Axis armies. The radiocast pointed out that this service was difficult to intercept because the voyage from France was short and could be carried out during a single night. Axis fighter aircraft were said to be protecting the French convoys in their Mediterranean passage.]

Mr. Dalton said deliveries also included automobiles, trucks, wheat, wine, olive oil, gasoline, and aviation fuel.

The Government, he declared, has "made most careful inquiries and the articles and commodities I indicated are the only ones so far as we find any evidence for."

He said he expected to "hear something more today" about Vichy's response to the American inquiry.

Mr. Dalton said the "fullest cooperation had now been established" with the United States by exchange of information in the blacklisting of persons in neutral countries who are found acting for the Axis.

Red Cross Foodstuffs Seized at Bengasi

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Feb. 10

Foodstuffs sent to Bengasi by the American Red Cross fell into German Army hands when Bengasi was recaptured last month. The food, including 100 drums of dried milk and flour, had been turned over to the British administration for occupied territories a week before.

Another Red Cross food shipment was turned back at Tobruk in view of the German advance.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The Vichy Government appeared today to be attempting to stave off a threatened break in diplomatic relations with the United States as Washington expressed the gravest possible concern over reports that French ships were being permitted to supply the Axis forces in North Africa.

Coming to the State Department at his own request, French Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye has supplemented the still secret information contained in an earlier note from Vichy and to which the State Department attached the utmost importance.

Although Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles has refused to discuss the present Franco-American crisis in detail, he announced today that the matter was considered by the United States Government as being tremendously important. He added that he would endeavor to place the matter before the American public as soon as it was possible.

This Government is also maintaining silence on the results of the conference held yesterday between Marshal Philippe Pétain and Admiral William D. Leahy, the American Ambassador. The meet-

Continued on Page 20, Column 3

Policies of Canadian Regime Upheld in All By-Elections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 10—The Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King was in complete control of Parliament, of the nation, and of its own war plan today, as a result of its victories in four critical by-elections yesterday.

The extent and significance of the Government's victory can best be understood in reverse. Had the Government lost the by-elections, its position might have been so undermined that it might have been forced to go to the people to obtain a new mandate at a general election.

Now, vastly strengthened, it can go ahead with its plebiscite on overseas conscription of Canadians. It can take the moves it believes dictated by the anti-conscription sentiment in Quebec and pro-conscription sentiment in Ontario.

Meighen Defeated

The defeat of Arthur Meighen, one-time Prime Minister and the chosen leader for the Conservatives in the House of Commons, stands in a category by itself.

The Liberal Party of Prime Minister King had no candidate in the field against Mr. Meighen in York South, Ontario. The Conservative leader was beaten by a Co-operative Commonwealth Federation contestant, J. W. Noseworthy, and by a substantial majority in a traditionally Conservative riding.

Mr. Meighen went full out for conscription of man power, but Mr. Noseworthy also advocated conscription with conscription of wealth and industry as well. Mr. Meighen was supported by Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario, who was read out of the Liberal Party by a recent caucus as a result of his sharp attacks on Prime Minister King.

Two Ministers Re-elected

Moreover, the Mackenzie King Government has succeeded in re-electing the two members of its Cabinet whose offices hung upon by-elections. Louis St. Laurent, Minister of Justice, was re-elected in Quebec City. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor, was re-elected in Welland County, Ontario.

And the return of Gaspard Fauteux, official Liberal candidate,

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Dorothy Thompson Asserts Normandie Burning 'Deliberate Act of Sabotage'

Writer at Advertising Club Tells of Questioning Victims

Burning of the former French liner Normandie at New York was a "deliberate act of sabotage," Dorothy Thompson, columnist, asserted today before the Advertising Club of Boston.

Miss Thompson said she had questioned victims of the disaster at a New York hospital last night and believed the spectacular blaze, which today toppled the $60,000,000 liner over on its side, had been set by agents of Axis powers.

The columnist addressed a large luncheon gathering at the Hotel Statler.

These workmen, according to Miss Thompson, said that fires broke out all over the ship simultaneously. The lights went out and the water system failed. With the exception of one workman, she said, practically all of these men, of whom there were 43 at the hospital, declared that it was definitely an act of sabotage.

Miss Thompson said that on Jan. 14 she received a letter in a rather illiterate hand from a worker who asked to talk with her. She met him by appointment and he told her that something was going to happen to the Normandie.

"They have a lot of Italian and German workmen on the ship," he said, "and are deliberately slowing up the work. They have been given instructions to do as little as possible."

Miss Thompson predicted that unless public opinion demands that those enemy agents be rounded up and put in jail that "we are going to have a whole lot of Normandies."

"Every member of the German-American Bund is a traitor—every last one of them," Miss Thompson declared.

Asserting that these underground Nazi and Fascist organizations must be destroyed, Miss Thompson told the luncheon guests that "the only way to do that is to put their members in the 'hoosegow.' If the public does not insist on this we are going to have a terrific lot of trouble."

Referring to the talk of possibility of "invasion" of the United States, Miss Thompson declared that it has already been "invaded." This invasion, she said, goes back to 1932 and 1933 when Fritz Kuhn and other prominent Nazis were sent to the United States specifically for the purpose of organizing Nazi conspirators in this country.

Miss Thompson claimed that the memberships of these Nazi revolutionary organizations number well over 100,000 and that all these agents—mostly workmen—are now engaged in underground activities.

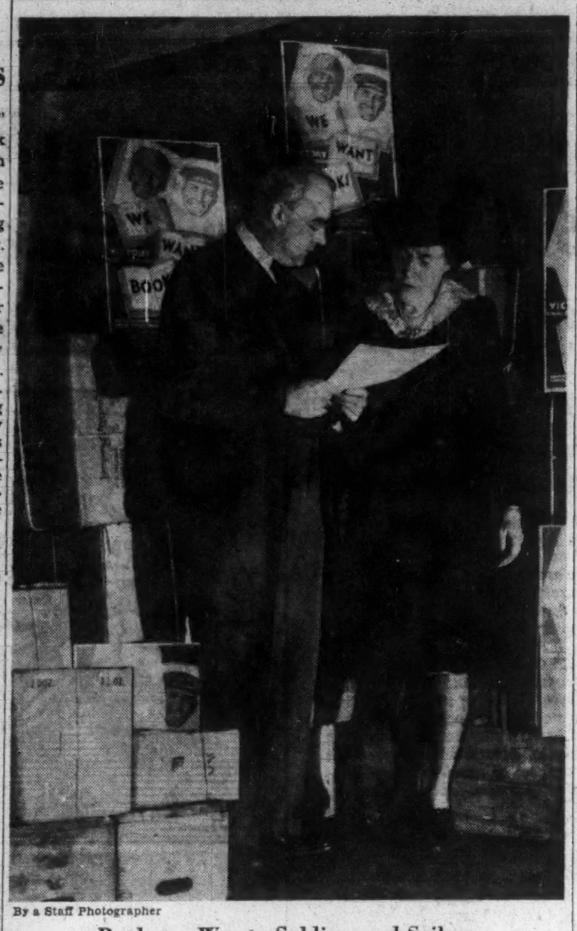
The speaker blamed the Department of Justice for concentrating its efforts on rounding up "enemy aliens"—many of them refugees from Nazi and Fascist tyranny—instead of cracking down on the naturalized American citizen members of the Bund who constitute the real menace.

Asking a member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation why they had not done anything about these people, she was told, "Of course, we have thousands of names but no statutes on the books allow us to go after them."

The speaker pointed out that while the Bund had been dissolved by the Government, it had been organized with that possibility in mind and was continuing to operate in effective underground fashion.

With regard to the methods that these underground agents are likely to employ, Miss Thompson explained that "they are not going to blow up everything at once, they are going to make isolated acts of sabotage—counting on the moment when this war looks very very bad. At that moment, they will spread confusion, rumors, false stories, and commit their acts of sabotage."

With 1,500 in attendance, today's luncheon was the largest in the history of the Advertising Club of Boston. At the head table were Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University.



By a Staff Photographer

Books on Way to Soldiers and Sailors

Surrounded by bundles and boxes of books which have been sorted, ready to send to men in service, John J. Connolly, Assistant to the Director of the Boston Public Library, and Executive Assistant in the Victory Book Campaign, is shown here with Miss Althea Warren, head of the Los Angeles Public Library, who has been given four months' leave of absence to become Executive Director of the National Victory Book Campaign. While being photographed, a call was received for 5,000 of these books to be sent out at once. Destination cannot be published.

Fund Needs $700,000 To Go Over Top

Warning Greater Bostonians that "it's later than you think," Maynard Hutchinson, General Chairman of the United War Fund, stated at noon today that the campaign was still $700,000 short of its $7,600,000 goal. At that time, auditors had checked the amount of money collected and pledged as $6,900,000.

"If a solicitor has not called on you, do not delay," Mr. Hutchinson exhorted. "Join your fellow-Americans in supporting this great patriotic cause. Our boys in the fighting forces are depending on you. The Red Cross needs your dollars.

"Here at home, thousands of deserving men, women, and children must be cared for through your generosity," he continued. "Victory must be ours. It can only be won by all of us—every last one of us. Come to headquarters at 70 Federal Street, Boston, or call HUBbard 8600. It's time to act. Give now!"

Give and give again is the order of the day as the 30,000 volunteer solicitors under the leadership of Mr. Hutchinson go about the highways and byways of Greater Boston mopping up every last possible dollar that may spell the difference between sweet victory and abject defeat in this all-important first United War Fund campaign in the United States.

Many persons are doubling what they gave the Community Fund a year ago, and some of these are coming in anonymously.

As the campaign drew near to a close—the zero hour comes tomorrow at 6 p. m.—The Fund acknowledged a gift of $6,300 from the former American Minister to Czechoslovakia and Mrs. A. C. Ratchesky

List of contributors to War Fund: Page 5.

R. J. Keller

Extre-e-e! Newsboys Back War Fund!

Members of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation are shown here presenting the accumulated contribution of fellow members to Miss Irene Buckley of the Districts Division of the Greater Boston United War Fund. Left to right: Morris Spector, Dorchester; Robert Anderson, Roxbury, and Walter Dudek, Everett.

Oil Shortage In N. E. Area Is Reported

New England is now gripped in a fuel oil shortage so critical as to make possible cold homes this winter, oil industry spokesmen in Boston asserted today.

Supplies sufficient, in some cases, to last no more than a few days—at best, two weeks—are reported by Boston oil companies, which serve most of New England.

Reserves at this time of year are ordinarily large enough to last three weeks or a month, it was pointed out.

Declining to allow their names to be published, New England Managers and Presidents reached today in a telephone survey, said tanker sinkings and irregularity of sailing schedules are keeping the industry "in a constant state of apprehension."

Pooling of oil supplies among several companies, so that trade names in these instances have no meaning, is already a reality, officials admitted.

Emergency measures are bringing every possible railroad tank car into the New England area loaded with supplies from the Middle West and from Texas.

[The Associated Press reported from Washington that Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator, has ordered all cars and tankers now employed in carrying gasoline to be converted into carriers of fuel oil immediately. His order also envisaged full-scale pooling of oil supplies.]

It was recalled that gasoline conservation attempts last summer were made, according to the oil industry and the Federal Government, in order to build up fuel oil reserves for the winter.

That those efforts failed in the Bay State was indicated today by Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Tax Commissioner, who reported that State motorists used 50,000,000 more gallons of gas in 1941 than they did in 1940.

Total tax receipts for 1941, he said, were $23,845,930—the levy on 794,864,335 gallons of gas.

A new industry committee of 16 called the Sub-Committee of Supplies and Distribution, representing the Eastern Seaboard, is meeting in New York to wrestle with the problem of pooling oil supplies and of providing emergency transportation.

The Committee was formed at the suggestion of the Petroleum Co-ordinator's office in Washington.

Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator, orders emergency oil transportation measures: Financial Page.

Rules for Boston Blackout Are Issued

Official announcement of Boston's test blackout, together with specific instructions for its accomplishment, was issued by the Boston Committee on Public Safety as follows:

The City of Boston Committee on Public Safety shall hold a blackout of the entire city of Boston Feb. 17, 1942, at 10 p. m.

All orders issued shall be in accordance with Executive Order No. 3, issued by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall Jan. 8, 1942.

Contact with electric power companies has been made so that street lighting can be de-energized at this hour. Traffic lights will also be extinguished.

Vital necessities, such as water pumps, sewer pumps, fire alarms, radio facilities, hospital services, etc., are not to be disturbed.

Private signs, shop fronts or other means of lighting publicly displayed shall be blacked out. All occupants of premises with lighting on time switches shall be directed to extinguish them at or before 10 p. m. Feb. 17, 1942. In case of movie houses, theaters and other places of amusement, the management shall be responsible for prompt blackout of all exterior lighting promptly at 10 p. m.

Gas utilities shall not manufacture water gas during the blackout and on coke oven plants no charges are to be drawn from the ovens.

Basic Civil Defense Insigne

During the blackout the air raid warden's duties shall be twofold: (1) To prevent panic. (2) To see that all lights are extinguished as promptly as possible. Police shall make plans to clear all streets during blackout.

Contact has been made with naval officers in charge of blackout operations in navy yard and navy bases and with commanding officers of the Army; also with officials of East Boston Airport and the management of vital factories.

At 10 p. m., on Feb. 17, 1942, occupants of all premises or parts of premises, public and private, shall extinguish all lights or darken the premises so that no light is visible from the outside.

The managers, superintendents or persons in control of hotels, apartments, office buildings and all other places of multiple occupancy and use shall extinguish all the lights, whether in public places, or in tenants' rooms at 10 p. m., on Feb. 17, 1942.

Lights may be left on in rooms which have previously been equipped for use during a blackout in such manner that no light whatsoever shall be visible from the outside. The windows and entrances to such equipped rooms or places shall be covered with heavy draperies, curtains, heavy paper, board or black obscuration paint, so that no light may be visible from the outside. Skylights shall be specially obscured on the outside to prevent reflection of lights and shall be specially protected from the inside to prevent injury from falling glass.

All outside lights, including lights for work being done in the open, shall be extinguished immediately on the giving of the signal for the blackout. All outside activity which involves fire, or in any way creates or displays a source of light, shall cease.

Smoking or lighting matches outdoors during a blackout is forbidden.

No vehicle shall be operated on any way or street, public or private, during the blackout except such vehicles as are necessary for the services essential to civilian defense, or for the preservation of life or property.

At 10 p. m., Feb. 17, 1942, the operators of vehicles other than emergency vehicles shall immediately reduce speed to not more than 15 miles per hour, drive to the side of the road or curb at the first opportunity and stop. The operators of vehicles shall extinguish the lights thereon. The operators of such vehicles shall not park at intersections, hydrants, police stations, fire stations or hospitals. If practical, the operators of such vehicles shall drive the same entirely off the traveled portions of the road or highway. Vehicles already parked at the curb, in parking places or garages shall be left where they are unless ordered or permitted to be moved by the police.

The operating management of railroads shall arrange for movement of railroad traffic during a blackout, complying in so far as practical with the orders and regulations herein set forth, or in such manner as may be approved by the Boston Committee on Public Safety. Railroad stations, buildings and other railroad structures shall be governed by the orders, rules and regulations covering buildings as herein set forth, subject to such modifications as are deemed necessary, and as may be approved by the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

Exactly at 10 p. m., Feb. 17, 1942, all street lighting shall be extinguished as rapidly as possible without interrupting the electric, gas, water, fire, power and other similar services supplied by the locality.

At exactly 10 p. m., Feb. 17, 1942, all traffic signals which have not been shielded in conformity with the blackout standards, fixed and approved, shall be extinguished.

The intensity of all fire and police signal lights shall be reduced as far as practicable and such lights shall be shielded in such manner that no light is visible above the horizontal.

The authority under which work is being done on any street or highway or other outside place shall protect any excavation or obstruction made in connection therewith, with an adequate white marker, properly shielded lights or a watchman.

City of Boston Committee on Public Safety, by Maurice J. Tobin, Chairman; John J. Walsh, Executive Director.

Approved: Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, by J. W. Farley, Executive Director; attested: G. R. Fearing, Secretary.

Off-Street Parking Facilities Held Vital to Boston Business

Adequate municipally owned, off-the-street parking facilities constitute the paramount need in Boston to prevent further decentralization of business, to preserve property values, and to attract more trade to the area, the Special Legislative Commission on Traffic Problems was told today at a public hearing.

Boston businessmen and city officials appeared before the Commission to urge speedy action to allow Boston to construct open-cage garages in the downtown area.

The special Commission was originally established to consider elimination of traffic bottlenecks in various parts of the Commonwealth. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's proposal for an overhead central artery in Boston is being considered along with the open-air garage proposed.

Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board, insisted such facilities are needed "to preserve property values and to save the City from dry rot." He insisted "it is the height of folly to delay the move," and added that millions of dollars' worth of property and business are at stake.

While the shortage of tires and new rationing of automobiles is solving the traffic problem in Boston at the present moment, Mr. Bloomfield said that in the future there will be more and more automobiles and that additional parking places are an absolute necessity.

Charles Coyle, Secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Traffic, insisted additional parking spaces "are needed immediately to stop decentralization."

Philip T. Desmond, Traffic Engineer for the Boston Traffic Commission, presented figures to show that additional off-the-street parking areas for 3,000 cars are needed.

A traffic count taken on June 20, 1941, between 7 a. m. and midnight, showed 245,000 cars entering or leaving the City during that period, he said.

Frank H. Malley, Executive Director of the Boston Planning Board, said one of the proposed cage garages, located on an available downtown site, would cost a total of $716,000, including $606,000 for the land and the present buildings, and $110,000 for the cage garage. This unit would provide 465 car spaces.

Boston Fish Pier Without Arrivals

With 40 Boston fishing trawlers idle, pending settlement of a dispute over war-risk insurance and working conditions, coupled with stormy cold weather hampering fishing operations of the draggers and small boats that remain active, the Boston Fish Pier today was without a single fishing vessel arrival for one of the few times in the history of the industry.

Withdrawals of stocks from the warehouses were heavy, according to fish dealers. The latest available figures, as of Feb. 4, show that Boston cold-storage holdings of all types of seafood totaled 10,395,644 pounds, according to Federal figures. One week previously, the total was 11,193,283 pounds, and as recently as Dec. 10, the total was 20,369,653 pounds.

'Tech' to Prepare War Industry For Peacetime Shift

How can individual companies now devoting themselves to the country's war effort, right-about-face after the war is over, and concentrate as ably on peacetime production without causing eruptions in the American economy?

This is the type of long-range planning study to be undertaken by a group of students under a research fellowship program of the Industrial Relations section of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it is announced by Prof. Ralph E. Freeman, head of the Department of Economics and Social Science.

The fellowships, which carry stipends up to $1,200 and lead to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in industrial economics, are open to graduates of liberal art colleges, as well as to those of engineering colleges, and are offered particularly for those students who plan to enter the service of industry, the government, or labor organizations. Competition closes on March 1.

Prof. W. Rupert Maclaurin of the Institute will be in charge of the studies.

Hub's Gaslights To Be Out During Feb. 17 Blackout

Continued from Page 1

prohibited from wandering about the streets during the 20-minute blackout.

Wardens will be charged with seeing that all homes, stores, apartments and other buildings are effectually blacked out. The Boston Committee on Public Safety, which will conduct the test, warned that other persons should not take it upon themselves to try to enforce the blackout. This warning was based on experience of some other cities, where persons have smashed windows or in other violent ways sought to force putting out of lights.

STORRS, Conn., Feb. 10 (AP)—H. N. Scott of the University of Connecticut likes people, but his first thought during a scheduled blackout drill tonight will be about hens.

Director of the Storrs International Egg Laying Contest, Mr. Scott wonders if his blueblood entrants may be thrown off their feeding schedule.

One egg, at a time like this, may be the winning factor, and the contest involves other large units in this country and Canada.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Education in National Defense" will be discussed by John P. McGrail, University Extension Supervisor in the State Department of Education, when he appears as guest speaker before the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Forum. Motion pictures will complete the entertainment program to be given at the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, at 8 p. m.

New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, running this week at Mechanics Building, will open its evening performance with the familiar Loon call of Chief Needahbeh, of the Penobscot Tribe. The varied program will include trick golf, canoe tilting, log rolling, wood sawing, and other woodsmen's sports that will appeal to the outdoor lover. The doors open daily at 11 a. m. with special performances being given at 3 and 8:15 p. m.

Wednesday

Horticultural address by Prof. E. Pfeiffer on "The Bio Dynamics of Gardening and Conservation of Humus." This lecture is sponsored by the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts and is being presented at Horticultural Hall. Open to the public at 10 a. m.

Morning of Diversion will have as its guest speaker Prof. Frank W. C. Hershey of the Harvard English Department. Mr. Hershey will conduct the audience in a figurative journey through the Scottish highlands, glens, and moors with Robert Louis Stevenson. In the Ball Room of the Hotel Somerset, 11 a. m.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Karolik Paintings" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Deanna Captures Edwards And Moves on Devens Next

War Activities in New England

Deanna Captures Camp Edwards—Deanna Durbin, the young Hollywood songstress who has captivated movie audiences up and down the land, scored a new triumph when she "invaded" Camp Edwards for the second time today and continued to prove to several thousand soldiers that Army life has its compensations.

Deanna's first appearance at the Cape Cod camp was made late yesterday when she arrived from Boston to rehearse for last night's show and to meet camp officials. She was greeted by Camp Commander, Lieut. Col. Paul Murray, signed the register in the Officers' Club, rode through the main camp area where her warm smile and friendly hand-wave left many a buck private oh-h-ing and ah-h-ing, took part in a rehearsal in the Connery Avenue Theater and in two evening performances to capacity audiences, and then drove back to the Ritz-Carlton in Boston where she is living during her stay.

This was the first visit of the film star to a large Army Camp, one of seven she is scheduled to appear at in a U. S. O. show called "Razzle Dazzle." Performances at Edwards tonight and tomorrow evening will be followed by three appearances at Fort Devens the last three days of the week

Trade School Expansion Seen—Possibility of a $400,000 annex to the Boston Trade School to be built by the Federal Government to make more room for departments of aviation and automobile mechanics was reported last night by Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Schools. Although the school is one of seven in the country selected by Army and Navy for repair of planes, the aviation training program is limited by inadequate facilities to 50 pupils a year. The proposed annex, according to Superintendent Gould, would permit enrollment of 400 additional pupils. The additional pupils would be limited to the two major courses on mechanics and to instruction in welding.

Interpreters Wanted—Massachusetts Selective Service Headquarters has issued an appeal for citizens qualified to act as interpreters to offer their services, without compensation, to help in the Selective Service registration Feb. 15 and 16.

The appeal pointed out that in certain areas there are large numbers of foreign born citizens and aliens and that the assistance of interpreters would enable the registration to function more smoothly.

"Conserve for Victory"—That's the slogan these days of the Bangor (Maine) Daily News and it practices what it preaches. Correspondence of the paper is now written on waste newsprint rather than the more costly white paper of prewar days. Each sheet bearing the usual News letterhead, also carries a "Buy Defense Bonds-Stamps" appeal and the statement: "This letter is written on waste newsprint. Conserve for victory."

War Department Wants Castle Island—Historic Castle Island in lower Boston Harbor, home of Fort Independence of Revolutionary days, has gone on war footing again. A terse announcement merely said that the War Department wanted to use the island again, taking it back from the City's Park department which has been in charge since the turn of the 20th Century.

The island, connected to the mainland by a causeway, always has retained its status as a military reservation, but in recent years it has been a favorite spot for picnic parties. Only a crumbling stone wall remains of what was once Fort Independence, from where the British fired on Boston during the Revolutionary War and which was later taken by the patriots.

From the mossy bank of Castle Island you can see the entire harbor and only recently restrictions were placed on visitors by Park Commissioner William P. Long, who said the headlights from parked cars on the cliff spotted blacked-out ships moving seaward.

Tax Collections Set Record in Watertown

Watertown tax collections are the best in 12 years. Up to the present time, $1,582,000 has been paid to the Town Treasury, leaving a balance of unpaid personal and property taxes at $194,000.

F. P. Adams on Jury; 'Information Please?'

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10 (AP)—Franklin P. Adams of Weston, newspaper columnist, was selected by Judge Carroll C. Hincks to serve as foreman of the grand jury in the opening of the February term of the United States District Court here this morning.

Upon instructions of Judge Hincks, the body of 14 men and seven women entered a secret session to hear pleas for indictments by District Attorney Valentine J. Sacco.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | SNOW | WARMER | COLDER — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Not so cold but with temperature remaining below freezing tonight. Light snow beginning after midnight. Gentle winds.

Southwest Maine: Not quite so cold tonight.

New Hampshire: Not quite so cold with light snow in south portion beginning late tonight.

Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Not so cold with light snow tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:46 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 8:13 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:39 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Sideglances in Washington: Early Dog Acts as Warden

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Competition: Chief topic of concern at a Shepherd Park air-raid warden's meeting this week was Press Secretary "Steve" Early's dog.

Shepherd Park is the suburban section where Mr. Early makes his home. The air-raid warden assigned to his sector has conscientiously made the calls at Mr. Early's house to see that his family has the proper protection in case of an air raid. The Early's are always cordial enough, but the dog isn't.

The air-raid warden served notice this week that if the Earlys prefer to be protected by their dog he's ready to cut the President's secretary off his list.

Donald's Dilemma: Whether or not you think the Treasury's expenditure of $80,000 for a Donald Duck short popularizing the new incomes taxes is justified, you'll have to admit that Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts has coined a clever slogan:

"Billions for defense—but not a buck for Donald Duck."

Split personality: Mrs. Roosevelt's double role of President's wife and Office of Civilian Defense Director is playing havoc with her press conferences.

At the outbreak of war, Mrs. Roosevelt moved her weekly meetings with the "ladies of the press" to the OCD in order to save time. They still continued to be "for women only," until this week when Mrs. Roosevelt's activities at OCD became a subject for sharp Congressional scrutiny. Half a dozen men flocked to the conference, but were ordered out by Mrs. Roosevelt, who explained that the first half would be devoted to subjects other than OCD.

The men waited outside while the President's wife answered questions about moving White House clocks to war time and how much sugar she uses.

Then, she transformed herself back into OCD's Associate Director and the male reporters were called in.

At the same time Mrs. Roosevelt announced the conferences will be moved back to the White House, beginning next week, and no men will be admitted.

Reporters wondered if that means Mrs. Roosevelt is going back to the single role of being the President's wife.

Foiled: After a year's effort to get his vote corrected in the Congressional Record, Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan has finally had to admit defeat.

The mix-up concerned Mr. Hoffman's vote on a motion to recommit the Lend-Lease bill. Mr. Hoffman says he voted "aye." The clerk had him down as voting "nay."

Tim and again, Mr. Hoffman has tried to correct the error—the last time just the other day when, with some exasperation, he requested that "the two attempted corrections—be disregarded and that the journal be corrected in accordance with the request I have just stated."

But alas, the chair had to break the news to the gentleman from Michigan that the permanent House journal covering the period had just been printed in final form.

Counterfeit: Sightseers at the Library of Congress are startled to see the Declaration of Independence and Constitution still reposing in their golden shrine and not a guard around.

The explanation: They're just copies of the originals, now safely tucked away in an unannounced place for the duration of the war.

Brewery Trucks to Get Tires Denied Home-Service Milkman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Beer trucks can obtain new tires, but the delivery truck that brings milk, vegetables, and other groceries to the housewife's door can't.

The Federal Rationing Administrator's office said yesterday, in answer to queries by consumers and local county tire-rationing boards, that beer trucks came under the classification of wholesale food trucks, which the Government had ruled eligible for tire certificates. Retail trucks delivering to consumers, however, have been ruled by Washington as ineligible for new tires.

Temperance circles laid the ruling in favor of the heavy, rubber-consuming brewery trucks to the studied campaign of the brewery lobby, which, they said, had worked without letup since the end of national prohibition to put across the proposition that beer was a food. It was argued that if beer had not been considered a food by those who laid down the tire rationing, beer trucks would not come under the classification of wholesale food trucks and would not rate tire certificates.

The New York State Bureau of Rationing at Albany confirmed the rulings regarding beer trucks and food delivery wagons, adding that while the trucks which delivered beer to bars, hotels, restaurants, and package stores could obtain new tires, factory workers who clubbed together and drove one car to work were not in the exempted class eligible for tire certificates, despite hardships that might result from lack of other transportation to defense jobs.

Curbs Lifted for Some Aliens

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced yesterday that two classes of aliens from Axis-dominated countries were exempt from restrictions placed upon enemy aliens by the Justice Department.

He explained, however, that they were nevertheless subject to arrest and detention at any time in the interest of national security.

The two classes exempt from the alien restrictions are:

1. Austrians, Austro-Hungarians and Koreans who register as such under the 1940 Alien Registration Act and who have not since that time voluntarily become citizens or subjects of Germany, Italy or Japan.

2. Former citizens or subjects of Germany, Italy or Japan who, before the Axis declaration of war, became citizens or subjects of countries with which the United States is at peace—provided that in acquiring such citizenship they did not in any way retain allegiance to Germany, Italy or Japan.

Mr. Biddle said aliens in these classes were not required to surrender cameras, radios or other articles prohibited to alien enemies, were not restricted as to travel or place of residence, were not required to secure certificates of identification and were not required to observe other restrictions prescribed for aliens of German, Italian or Japanese nationality.

New Name for Japan Street

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10 (AP)—The name of Japan Street in the San Francisco waterfront district was changed by the Board of Supervisors yesterday to Colin Kelly, Jr., Street, honoring the United States Army flier who sank a Japanese battleship.

With the American Expeditionary Force in Ulster

Associated Press; International

American Soldiers Arrive in Europe to Do Their Part

Upper left: A tender loaded with American troops leaves the side of one of the transports of the AEF at the entrance of an Ulster port. Upper right: The first American soldier to set foot on British soil as a member of this new AEF was Private Milburn Henke. Private Henke is shown saluting as he came down the gangplank from the transport on Jan. 26. Center right: A Chinese who arrived in Ulster with the AEF quickly found new friends among these British soldiers. Lower left: Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, Commander in Chief of the United States Forces in the British Isles, with Maj. Gen. Russell Hartle, Commander of the force that landed in Northern Ireland. Lower right: American soldiers get hot drinks from women war workers on their arrival in Northern Ireland.

Vast Expeditionary Forces Seen in Army Appropriations

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The movement of immense American expeditionary forces to the various anti-Axis fronts is foreshadowed in President Roosevelt's request to Congress for $2,245,701,000 for military transportation.

Included in the $22,888,901,900 Army emergency appropriation measure, the scope of the transportation fund can be judged from the fact that it virtually equals total War Department expeditures for all purposes during the seven years of 1933-39.

President Roosevelt has already announced that expeditionary forces have either arrived at foreign destinations or will be sent there, although there is no official information as to the number of men and the amount of material which this Government hopes to place on foreign soil.

Observers also were particularly interested in the $13,252,200,000 requested for ordnance and military supplies and in the $920,000,000 earmarked for the construction of new arms and munitions plants.

The ordnance funds will be devoted primarily, it is believed, to implementing the President's demand for 45,000 tanks during this year and 75,000 during next. A considerable portion of it will probably also be devoted to the projected increase in the output of anti-aircraft guns, of which 20,000 are hoped for during 1942 and 35,000 during 1943.

Although officials here take occasion to point out that mere requests and appropriations for billions of dollars do not produce arms, nevertheless American military production is now accelerating very rapidly and has reached the point where appropriations can be more quickly translated into terms of new productive facilities and into the finished product than was the case six months ago.

Tank Output Soars

Tank output is known to be reaching very substantial proportions, while December and January witnessed the start of what might be called the mass production of artillery and ammunition.

In an effort to expedite still further the flow of tanks and artillery the current Army request includes $3,011,512,000 for the procurement of equipment and supplies. It is believed that this will be used either for new plants or for the expansion of already existing facilities. A considerable portion of this fund will also be used in the conversion of the automobile industry to war work.

While ordnance took the biggest bite out of the nearly $23,000,000,000 request, other items of military necessity also will benefit heavily. Thus the measure includes $1,349,000,000 for the Signal Service and $1,226,300,000 for the Army Engineer Service. Each of these items is approximately four times as large as the entire War Department expenditure for the fiscal year of 1933.

Important Services

Army officers describe the duties of both the Signal and Engineer Services as particularly important in modern warfare. The Signal Corps must not only maintain communications between units of the United States Army but it is also responsible for the detection of advancing enemy forces, particularly in the air. One of the principal tasks of the Engineer Service is to facilitate the swift movement of armored divisions and to provide the means of obtaining beachheads, bridgeheads and of crossing bodies of water in the face of enemy fire.

As another step in the direction of the 8,000,000 tons of merchant shipping projected for this year and the 10,000,000 tons in 1943, the President also asked Congress for $3,852,000,000 in cash and contractual authorizations for the Maritime Commission. Not only will this sum help finance the new tonnage but it will also provide for the expansion of already existing shipyards through the addition of new shipbuilding ways.

With Congress turning its attention to these latest Army and Maritime Commission requests, it is understood that the President will shortly ask Congress for an additional $10,000,000,000 for the pay and housing of the 6,000,000 to 8,000,000-man army to be established.

Asks Neutrality Law Repeal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Complete repeal of the Neutrality Act was urged today by Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri as a substitute for President Roosevelt's request that Congress suspend for the duration of the war a section prohibiting financial transactions with belligerent nations.

Senator Clark, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who was one of the original supporters of the neutrality legislation, told reporters he would rather see the law wiped off the books than to have it hacked away piecemeal.

President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress yesterday, declared that Section 7 of the Act prevents "essential financial transactions between persons within the United States and our co-belligerents," and urged prompt action to make this provision inoperative while the nation was at war.

As the section now stands, it prohibits the purchase or sale by American citizens of bonds, securities and other obligations of 18 governments which have been named in Neutrality Law proclamations issued by the President.

These 18 nations include Great Britain and its dominions, as well as such countries as Norway, Poland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Greece and Yugoslavia, all of which have been overrun by the Nazis. Most of these nations now have become allies of the United States.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont said suspension of the section was necessary in order to restore normal commercial relations with Canada and Great Britain, since American citizens now are prevented from extending loans or credits to citizens of those nations.

Suspension of this section of the Act still would leave in operation a provision barring the solicitation of contributions in the United States for the benefit of foreign belligerent governments. Restrictions on the use of American ports would be retained, although these have been modified by subsequent provisions of the Lend-Lease Act permitting repair of foreign war vessels in this country.

Most important remaining section of the Act is that under which the Munitions Control Board operates to govern the exportation of war materials.

Voters Press For Repeal Of M. C. Pensions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—An avalanche of letters from back home, the like of which hasn't been seen on Capitol Hill since the days of neutrality repeal, put the pressure of voters today behind a growing movement for repeal of the new law setting up pensions for Congressmen.

Following quickly on the heels of the derisive "Bundles for Congress" movement, the outpouring of letters apparently was having noticeable results with some legislators.

Chairman Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, of the House Civil Service Committee told reporters that upward of a dozen bills seeking repeal of the Pension Act already have been referred to his Committee, but indicated no immediate action was contemplated on any of them.

Although Mr. Ramspeck stuck to his original contention that the pensions for Congressmen were justified, Representative Frederick Smith (R) of Ohio, assailed them as "entirely unjustified" and urged their immediate repeal.

An attempt to repeal the pension bill was made in the House yesterday by Representative Donald H. McLean (R) of New Jersey, but his repealer—offered as an amendment to the $160,000,000 deficiency appropriation—was ruled out of order.

Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, who was presiding, held that it violated the House's rule against amendments "not germane" to a measure.

During the day, the Civil Service Commission acknowledged that it was possible under the act for a member of Congress to secure a substantial pension in return for a small payment.

On last Monday, the Commission had issued a statement discussing the Act because, it said, "a great deal of misinformation" had been circulated about it.

That statement said a member of Congress must have had at least five years of service and have reached age 62 to receive a deferred annuity. It also declared, "those who assert a member of Congress can buy a $4,100 annuity on payment of a single premium of $1.40 speak of a condition that does not and cannot exist."

Some members of Congress, particularly Senator Harry Flood Byrd (D) of Virginia, took exception to the Commisison's statements.

So, today the commission reissued its explanation of the act, but with amendments.

On the question of ages, it said "it should be added that immediate annuities are payable after age 55 but on a reduced basis."

On the question of securing an annuity in return for a payment of 5 per cent (about $1.40) of one day's pay, the Commission said:

"It is true that a member of Congress could, under the Act, receive a substantial annuity on the payment of a small premium. For example, members of Congress with five years of service at the end of the present Congress and aged 62 could receive an annuity of approximately $500 by any payment which would bring them under the Retirement Act. Members with longer service could receive a proportionately higher annuity."

Coach Fare Reduction Sought for Servicemen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico sought Feb. 5 to reduce day coach railroad fares to members of the armed forces on authorized leaves or furloughs.

He introduced a bill which also would authorize an Interstate Commerce Commission investigation of the feasibility of fixing all passenger fares by railroads on a zone basis to establish "a simplified rate structure" and rates "low enough to encourage full utilization of the facilities of such railroads." The Commission would report Jan. 1, 1943.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Duties in Civilian Defense Presented to Women Voters

Mrs. Livingston Hall, member of the staff of the Office of Civilian Defense in Boston, told the Belmont League of Women Voters this noon at luncheon how she believed they could be most useful in civilian defense work.

"As an organization," she said, "I do not believe there is much that you can do. But as individuals, you constitute a corps of civilians organized to educate themselves. That has always been the work of the League of Women Voters—to show women how to educate themselves in the field of civics."

"You can render a tremendous service," Mrs. Hall assured her hearers, "by studying the setup of your local defense organization, thoroughly acquainting yourself with the picture, and then in turn educating others about it."

Mrs. Hall's talk was in line with the new policy of the National League of Women Voters, announced at the conference in Indianapolis in September. Until then the work of the League had been confined to the educating of its members alone. Now, however, due to the increased demands of the times, the League has extended its efforts to include all who want the information it is in a position to give.

Co-operation of Agencies

Mrs. Hall saw co-operation as the primary need, co-operation between the welfare agencies of the community, co-operation between the various communities, and above all co-operation of individuals with each other and with the established agencies for public service.

"Co-operate with your next-door neighbor," she urged. "Don't be easily discouraged by incompetence."

Those unaccustomed to working with organizations, she said, are often inclined to "wash their hands of the whole business" the minute they detect signs of what they judge to be mismanagement or waste or inefficiency. Their impulse is to rush off and form another committee, which they hope will run things better. She believes that the League of Women Voters can help vastly to correct this tendency by persuading individuals to get together and talk over their differences and arrive at some ground of proper compromise.

A United Program

Concerning civilian defense itself, Mrs. Hall said, "one should remember that defense is not a separate program but the channel through which all the civic programs already in operation can co-ordinate themselves. Strictly speaking, she said, civilian defense is concerned only with the protection of the population in time of attack by an enemy.

"But," added Mrs. Hall, "because this one task must depend upon assistance from all the public welfare agencies—the Red Cross, the Committee on Public Safety, the public health and nutrition agencies, in fact upon practically every public and private agency that exists for the public good—the defense program cannot be divorced from the public welfare program nor segregated."

"To do so," she said, "would demand a centralized authority and the drafting of the services of individuals, as well as the commandeering of the agencies within the community. This in turn would mean payment for services rendered and would develop into an extremely expensive setup."

Whether this might sometime become necessary, Mrs. Hall did not venture to prophesy, but for the moment, she said, "our efforts must become co-ordinated, communities must find a way of working together, agencies must work out methods of co-operating. On the one hand, the public must be educated; on the other, the services of established agencies must be enlisted tactfully and skillfully. In this work, she said, women of the League could help enormously."

State House Women's Club

At a dinner meeting last evening the State House Women's Club heard Walter W. Cunningham, City Editor and Former European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Mohitor, discuss the world situation.

Mr. Cunningham told of having watched at first hand the preparations in Europe for today's war, the fortifications which Germany built along the Czechoslovakian frontier, the hope of Great Britain that it could isolate the conflagration, and its eventual failure to do so. He went on to show how Hitler's plans have progressed toward an ultimate goal. Northern France, he said, is gradually passing into German hands where Germans are buying up houses, settling down, and getting a controlling share in industries. Italy, he added, is now virtually the vassal of Germany.

Yet with all these evidences of material success, Mr. Cunningham said, Hitler's final defeat is still inevitable. "No one who has studied history over the centuries will gainsay that," he asserted.

He warned against indifference to our danger, but said also that he was "against engendering fear through the bogey of defeat."

The dinner meeting marked the seventeenth birthday of the club, and the program included not only Mr. Cunningham's talk but a display of slight-of-hand and magic by Thomas Wharton, and music by Louis F. Korb, pianist.

Gertrude M. Cloney is President of the club, while Louise M. Austin is Chairman of the Committee on Current Events and Legislation which arranged the meeting.

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By a Staff Photographer

Prominent at Garden Clubs Meeting

The Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts opened its two-day conference this morning in Horticultural Hall, Boston, with Mrs. Harold C. Plimpton, Chairman, presiding. Chief speaker of the morning session was Richardson Wright, author of books on gardening, magazine editor, and member of the Board of Directors of the New York Horticultural Society. He is shown above with Mrs. Robert M. Bowen of Concord, President of the Federation. Also speaking this morning was Mrs. Sherman Whipple, Defense Chairman of the Federation, who announced plans for co-ordinated work within the framework of the defense effort.

Woman's Club in Waban To Entertain 140 Servicemen

The Waban Woman's Club has invited 140 servicemen to witness a preview of their production of "The Ghost Train" tomorrow evening in the Waban Neighborhood House, but not content with that, they are also entertaining the men at dinner in the homes of individual members of the club.

The men will arrive by Army truck at a specified meeting place in Boston, where the Newton Women's Motor Corps will pick them up and take them to the various homes where they are to dine, afterward taking them to the clubhouse.

The affair is being arranged by the Waban club in co-operation with the Home and Hospitality Committee of the Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee, of which Mrs. Eva Whiting White is chairman. This sub-committee is making an appeal to residents of Greater Boston to open their homes to servicemen in the vicinity, to entertain them for Sunday dinner, or to arrange special entertaining events for them.

Personal Contacts Needed

Servicemen, they say, need the intimate, human, personal contacts, the touch of home life, with which such invitations provide them, and the results have been so gratifying that the Committee believes if more householders knew about the work the invitations would be forthcoming in an increasing quantity.

The system used with most success at present is this: a hostess lets the Committee know any time from Monday on, that she would like to entertain a certain number of men on the following Sunday. A notice is then posted at one of the two Recreation Centers—there is one at the South Station and one at the North—that so many invitations are open. The hostess, or some member of the family, then comes to the Center about 11:30 on Sunday and is introduced by the attendant to some of the men. If the contact is congenial, the host or hostess issues the invitation then in person and takes the men home.

Morale Improved

In this way the soldier or sailor is made to feel that the day is a real invitation into a home and not just another assignment. Many instances of improved morale, of the overcoming of homesickness and bewilderment and discouragement has been the result.

A particularly happy story began when two youthful sisters issued an invitation to a New Year's Eve party in their home, at which there would be no liquor served. They invited some of their most personable girl friends to come and help them entertain the men, and the younger children in the family—of which there were a number—were allowed to stay up long enough to meet the guests. It was agreed that the girls would treat their guests just as they did their college men friends. The evening turned out so successfully that other girls in the group repeated the experiment and the work is still going on.

Many organizations as well as individuals are co-operating in the work and providing all kinds of morale-improving recreation for the men in the armed services, but even more help is needed, the Committee says.

Women's Republican Club Luncheon To Honor Mrs. Willkie on Feb. 12

Reservations are literally pouring in for the luncheon to be held by The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts in honor of Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie on Feb. 12 at 1 o'clock.

Members of the club and their guests will come from every part of the state on that day to greet Mrs. Willkie at the clubhouse. Every one of the public rooms in the house will be filled with luncheon tables but none attending will be disappointed at seeing Mrs. Willkie for she will go personally to each room to greet the guests. It is expected that Mr. Willkie will come to the club during the luncheon to greet all the guests as well.

Those invited to sit at the head table with Mrs. Willkie include Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Mrs. Sinclair Weeks, Mrs. Alfred B. Williams, Mrs Addison B. Green, Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, Mrs. Edward P. Furber, who will preside, and Mrs. Charles P. Howard.

Women's City Club To Hear Prof. Kohn

Prof. Hans Kohn will return to the Women's City Club tomorrow evening to give his fifth lecture of the season. Following a 7:00 o'clock dinner, at which he will be the guest of honor, Professor Kohn will focus his remarks on Germany.

As head of the Activities Committee, which sponsors club programs, Mrs. Oliver Andrews of Boston will preside. Serving as Hospitality Chairman for the evening will be Mrs. Winfield Smith of Brookline, Mass., assisted by Mrs. Edward H. Osgood of Boston, Mrs. Grafton T. Kennedy of Watertown, Mass.; Mrs. Thomas Allen, Jr., of Brookline, and Mrs. Raymond Fuller of Boston.

Reservations may be made at the club office, 40 Beacon Street.

Robert Wolff will give a weekly survey of international affairs at two Wednesday afternoon sessions, Feb. 18 and 25, at 4 o'clock. Mr. Wolff is an Archibald Cary Coolidge Fellow in History at Harvard.

Miss Eleanor Jennings of Roslindale, Mass., will be Chairman of the Hostess Committee, which will serve at the Feb. 18 lecture, assisted by Miss Louis Condit, Mrs. Ralph Diaz and Mrs. William H. Pearson. Mrs. Henry Cutter and Miss Emily MacFarlane will be in charge of hospitality on Feb. 25.

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Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Scientific News and Talks.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil and Brazilian Program. (Portuguese.)
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News. (Spanish.)
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS 11.87mc (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

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Diversified Trades Aid Prison Morale

Diversification of Massachusetts prison industries constitutes today the principal protection against collapse of prisoner morale which would follow if material shortages should close down prison employment.

This statement was made by Matthew P. Maney, State Director of Prison Industries, as he revealed that shortages of materials have already forced shifting of prisoners from one line of work to another.

If the program of Massachusetts' prison industries had been confined to one or two lines, these workers would have been made idle, with a possible breakdown in their moral fiber, Mr. Maney explained.

To aid in the war effort and to keep prisoners fully occupied, Mr. Maney has obtained several civilian defense contracts for prison workers who eagerly are now turning out the products needed.

As a matter of fact prisoners have indicated a strong willingness to work overtime and after hours on any work pertaining to civilian or national defense, Mr. Maney said.

Inmates at Charlestown State Prison, Norfolk State Prison Colony, and the Women's Reformatory, Framingham, are turning out 100,000 first-aid belts for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. These are to be used in civilian defense work.

At the same time prison woodworkers are making 350 first-aid boxes. These are made of wood, are 39 inches long, 19 inches wide and 18 inches high. The cover is equipped with legs so that the outfit serves as a table. These boxes will be located in ambulances and first-aid stations set up to handle bomb injury cases.

Pails Painted Green

Mr. Maney also revealed that thousands of water pails, ash barrels, and the like are being turned out at Norfolk Prison Colony. These will be filled with sand and located in various public buildings for use in fighting incendiary bomb attacks.

But the pails and barrels are not being galvanized. Instead, they are being painted green. Shortages of zinc and lead, necessary for galvanizing, have eliminated this industry in the prisons.

Also hit by the priority situation is the aluminum industry. Six months ago this industry, which produced plates, dishes and pans for state institutions, was abandoned because aluminum could not be obtained. The workers already have been shifted to other projects.

Furniture-making prisoners at Concord Reformatory are working at top speed turning out desks, chairs, and other office equipment for civilian defense offices. Similarly some state and local departments, previously interested only in steel furniture, are now asking for the wooden furniture being produced at Concord.

Prison industry managers also are showing considerable versatility in use of waste to continue some work, Mr. Maney pointed out.

For instance, waste metal is being employed to turn out the 1943 registration plate tags which will be used next year to transform 1942 plates for another year's use. For some time prison industries have been forced to accept steel in odd sizes. The pieces left over are being used for the tags.

Use of Scrap Metal

Another instance of versatility is the use of scrap metal from state institutions to manufacture manhole covers and frames, stoker grates, and miscellaneous castings. Pig iron employed in this work is increasingly hard to obtain. By using scrap metal the amounts of pig iron necessary is sharply reduced.

Planning further to aid in civilian defense and at the same time provide work for prisoners, prison industry designers and engineers have developed a blackout cover for traffic lights and other illuminated highway markers. The cover is so designed that only a small slit of light is allowed to show. It would be sufficient, however, for signals during blackouts. The design must be approved by Edgar S. Copell, traffic engineer of the State Department of Public Works, before it can be manufactured.

Meanwhile, Mr. Maney revealed, a movement has been started by the Penal Industries Association to gain Army and Navy contract work for various state prison institutions.

Under the proposed plan the Federal Prison Industries Corporation, in the Department of Justice, would act as a clearing house for such work.

Equipment at Hand

Massachusetts has already signified its willingness to co-operate in the program. The Bay State prisons have considerable equipment with which to undertake such work, Mr. Maney said.

However, to permit operation of the program, Mr. Maney said, an executive order from President Roosevelt may be necessary to set aside legal restrictions against sale of prison-made goods in interstate commerce. Furthermore, on contracts of $10,000 or more, Mr. Maney added, prison work would be barred under the Walsh-Healey Act.

Mr. Maney is a member of the Executive Committee of the Penal Industries Association

The Massachusetts Director said that he is receiving wide co-operation in his efforts to revamp Massachusetts prison industries to keep prisoners at work despite shortages of materials.

Under state law the only customers for Massachusetts prison-made goods are the State, counties, cities, and towns. In each subdivision those in charge are ordering more articles from the 85-page catalogue of prison-made goods, a fact which is aiding tremendously in the program, Mr. Maney added.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—N. E. Conservatory of Music Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr.; "Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
8:30 p. m.—Florence Morrison, pianist.
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—John Steele, European News.
9:25 p. m.—Sports.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Tommy Tucker's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Stars Over Manhattan.
10:45 p. m. — "Under Western Skies": Music.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:30 p. m.—Ben Young's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:40 p. m.—Talk. GSC, 9.58meg. 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg. 49.1m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6meg, 25.9m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58meg. 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg. 49.1m.
London—8 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg. 49.1m.
Moscow—8:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6meg. 25.9m.
London—10 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58meg. 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg. 49.1m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58meg. 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg. 49.1m.
Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Operatic Selections. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31.3m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58meg. 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg. 49.1m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

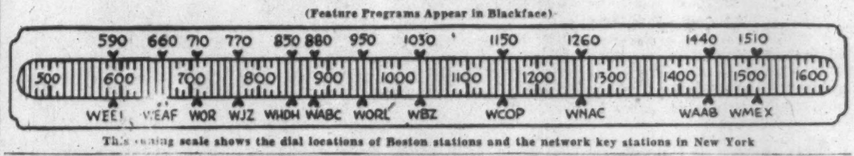
Change of Schedule

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WCAX, 1230kc.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This moving scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:15 Ann Hicks, talk ...	"Honeymoon Hill".....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch .	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:30 News; "Snapshots".	"John's Other Wife"...	"Pepper Young's Family"	N. E. Conservatory Or..	Sports and music.....
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade".....	Wallace Goodrich, con..	Sports and music.....
4:00 Josef Cherniavsky's	Club Matinee: variety...	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and music.....
4:15 Musical Camera ..	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas".....	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30 United We Stand..	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones".....	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ.....
4:45 Press news	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown".	Boake Carter, news.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs.	"When a Girl Marries".	News; Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15 "The Goldbergs"...	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life"...	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	"Four of Us".....	"We, the Abbotts"...	"Jack Armstrong".....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix".....	"Musical Roundup"...	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News.....
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs.	News Service	Prayer; dinner concert..	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway.	Selective Service Registr.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier.....
6:30 "Page One"; music.	Sports Digest; music...	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas; news	Boy Scout Week	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen"; drama.....	News of the World.....	Red Nichols' Orchestra..	Five Star News; talk...
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"...	Mickey Alpert's Orch ..	Dance music .....
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; orch.; songs....	Musical program	"Inside of Sports".....	The Alpineers .....
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue....	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name"; quiz	"PM" Reporter .....
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue....	vocalists; chorus	program	"Hollywood Four".....
8:30 Bob Burns Guests:	'Meet Your Navy'; Naval	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jordon, Secret	Henry King's Orchestra..
8:45 Drama; Music	Band; chorus; speakers	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Romance in Music".....
9:00 "We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials....	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News...	Variety Hour .....
9:15 interviews; music.	Famous Jury Trials....	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert;	Fibber McGee and	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Report to the Nation	Frank Black, conductor	Molly; guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or...	NBC Symphony Concert;	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing..	Bruins-Canadiens Hockey
10:15 Public Affairs	Frank Black, conductor	soloists; orchestra	Tommy Tucker's Orch...	Game .....
10:30 Jobs for Victory....	War extra	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Jerry Wayne, songs; or.	Bruins-Canadiens Hockey
10:45 News; sports	"A-Z in Novelty"; talk ..	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"...	Five Star News.....
11:00 News analysis	News; music	News Service	Joe Reichman's Orch	Dance orchestra .....
11:15 Rideout; Master	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Music.....	Joe Reichman's Orch	Citizenship Talk .....
11:30 Works of Music:	"Music You Want".....	"St. Louis Serenade"...	Ben Young's Orchestra..	Day's End: music.....
11:45 B. Goodman's Or...	"Music You Want".....	Orchestra; songs	Ben Young's Orchestra..	Music; news .....

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"...	Organ recital	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer".....	"Musical Clock"; news..	News comment	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:30 Music; news	Bradley Kincaid	"Fiesta"	News Service	.....
7:45 News; War Summary	News	"Good Morning".....	Organ recital	.....
8:00 News of the World..	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells; music	Five Star News.....
8:15 Caroline Cabot.....	Chet Gaylord, songs ...	George and Dixie; news	Morning Watch; talk....	"Post Exchange".....
8:30 Carl Moore's Show..	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"...	"Morning Varieties"...	"Post Exchange".....
8:45 Carl Moore; news...	Toast; popular music ..	"Musical Roundup"...	"Morning Varieties"...	The Rhythm Ramblers..
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15 School of the Air...	"The Breakfast Club"...	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round".....	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30 School of the Air...	"The Breakfast Club"...	Concert Internationale ..	"Merry-Go-Round".....	"Your Morning Pickup"...
9:45 Dramatic sketch	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"...	Musical Early Edition..	"Your Morning Pickup"...
10:00 Betty Crocker.....	Clark Dennis, tenor ...	"Bess Johnson".....	New England Cupboard..	Fashion talk .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge; sk.	News; Hum and Strum...	"Bachelor's Children"...	Australian News	"Handy Andy".....
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk...	Paul Arthur, songs....	"Help Mate".....	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair....	"String Time".....	"The Road of Life"...	U. S. Army Highlights..	You"; music .....
11:00 Popular music	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin".....	News Commentator	Dance orchestra .....
11:15 "Man I Married"...	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"...	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Organ; soloist .....
11:30 'Bright Horizons'; sk	Two Men and a Girl ...	"The Bartons"; sketch..	Melody Strings	Pachecho Orchestra ....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny".....	Music; cowboy songs ...	"David Harum"; sketch.	Choir Loft	Five Star News.....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	News; Hum and Strum...	"Gene and Glenn".....	John B. Hughes, news....	"Rhythm Revue"; sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	Dramatized news	Dept. of Agriculture....	The Town Crier.....
12:30 "Helen Trent".....	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam".....	"Italian Melodies".....	Concert Melodies.....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour: news comment;	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies".....	"The Monitor News".....
1:00 "Life Beautiful"...	"Backstage Talking"...	News Service	"I'll Find My Way".....	"Musical Mailbox".....
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"Musical Roundup"...	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox".....
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	Contrast in Rhythm....	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"...	Religious program .....
1:45 "Road of Life".....	War news	hold talk	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Religious program .....
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Gretchen McMullen; or...	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster	Victory program .....
2:15 Serial drama	"Uncertain Age" Orchestra	Pepper Young's Man; sketch	Colonial Network Orch..	Victory program .....
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Let's Meet the Chal-	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	Jubilee Four; quartet..	Leoni Vanni, soprano...
2:45 "Kate Hopkins".....	lenge"; orch.; guests...	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	"School of the Air".....	Five Star News.....
3:00 David Harum; sk...	'Orphans of Divorce"; sk.	"Against the Storm"...	Mutual Goes Calling....	Sports and music.....
3:15 Swing Time	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch....	Mutual Goes Calling....	Sports and music.....
3:30 News; "Snapshots".	John's Other Wife; sk...	Pepper Young's Family..	"Three for Tea"; music.	Sports and music.....
3:45 "Home Planning".....	Just Plain Bill; sketch..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Network program	Sports and music.....
4:00 Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and music.....
4:15 Musical Camera ..	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas"; serial..	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30 Landt Trio	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ.....
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"...	Boake Carter, news.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs.	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15 "The Goldbergs"...	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Portia Faces Life".....	"In the Future," serial..	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30 "The O'Neills".....	Superman	"We, the Abbotts".....	Jack Armstrong, stories.	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix".....	"Musical Roundup"...	"Captain Midnight".....	News service .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert..	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; talk....	The Town Crier.....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; music....	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	News of the World.....	Red Nichols' Orchestra..	Five Star News; talk...
7:30 Kay Thompson and	The Great Gildersleeve..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
7:45 Company	The Great Gildersleeve..	Concert Miniatures	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	The Alpineers .....
8:00 "Meet Mr. Meek"...	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Rising Up the News"...	Viennese Melodies .....
8:15 sketch	Kelly, m. c.....	Man"; dramatic sketch	Baritone and organ	Viennese Melodies .....
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listener's Theater: Yale	"U. S. S. Victory"; navy
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	House"	U. dramatic series	dramatization .....
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, K. Baker,	Leighton Noble's Orch...	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album; recordings ....
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	Lincoln dramatization	"Mr. District Attorney";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Classical Album .....
9:45 guests; orchestra.	"Telephone in Wartime"	dramatic sketch; orch.	"Miss Meade's Children"	Admiral Tarrent .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour.	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing..	Five Star News.....
10:15 Great Moments in	American Melody Hour.	Musical Knowledge	Tommy Tucker's Orch...	Local sports .....
10:30 Music: "Rigoletto"	News commentators	Kay Kyser's College of	Jerry Wayne, songs....	Local sports .....
10:45 News; Sports	Meet the Band"; Defense	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue.....	Local sports .....
11:00 News analysis	News; music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Local sports .....
11:15 Weather; Music	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Songs....	Dance Orchestra	Local sports .....
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	Authors' Playhouse:	"Adventures in Melody";	Day's End; music .....
11:45 Music; Orchestra ..	"Music You Want".....	dramatizations	orchestra; vocalist	Day's End; news .....

New Plants Are Sought By Vermont

The Week in Vermont.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 10—While a few Vermont towns and cities are prospering because of their defense industries, or those that have been converted to defense production, others are feeling the pinch of priorities. As a consequence, many smaller communities which heretofore were dependent on one or two manufacturing plants, are now becoming industry-conscious.

An indication of the increasing effort to obtain new industries—war or otherwise—is shown by the number of queries received at the office of the State industrial Agent, Lester E. Richwagen. Efforts at conversion of existing industries in those towns has frequently been fruitless, and local businessmen have been increasing their efforts to prevail on established industries in other areas to locate in these Vermont communities.

The latest successful inauguration of a new industry was at Swanton, a small village in the northwestern part of the State. A plant manufacturing women's house and street dresses has been opened and employs approximately 50 local women and girls.

The new Swanton plant is located in the historic Ferris house, more recently used as a community house. The top floor of the building has been completely renovated and power sewing machines installed. The material for the dresses is shipped to Swanton all cut out and ready for stitching together to complete the frock. Each worker does a single operation on many dresses. At present 50 machines are in operation and it is the intention of the management to increase these as the business warrants it.

* * *

Wet-Dry Vote

A substantial decrease in the number of Vermont towns voting to legalize the sale of wine and beer and spirituous liquors is being predicted by officials of the State Anti-Saloon League, and "wet" forces are quietly strengthening their forces to meet the challenge which will be decided at the annual town meetings, three weeks away.

While spirituous liquors by the bottle are sold exclusively by the State, in State-owned stores, a town or city must vote in favor of their sale before a store can be opened in that community. The sale of beer and natural vintage wines is by licensed dealers, largely restaurants or roadside eating places, but again the town or city must vote favorably before such licenses can be granted.

The number of small towns, of which there are a great majority in Vermont, which have approved the licensing of intoxicating beverages has shown a slow but sure decrease since prohibition went out. The basis on which the "dry" element are doing their figuring, indicating a still further decrease in license towns, is the number of young men who have been inducted into service. A handful of votes one way or the other annually decides the issue in many towns and the youth vote, it is said, more often than not favors the legalization of these beverages.

Cultural Safety

A Vermont committee for the Conservation of Cultural Resources has been organized with John P. Clement of Rutland as chairman. The committee will act in an advisory capacity to prevent destruction or loss of records, museum material, and other cultural objects due to the campaign for collection of waste material and the demand for space.

The committee will work in co-operation with the Vermont Council of Safety, and it has been authorized to call on the historical records survey for assistance. Edward A. Hoyt, librarian-curator of the Vermont Historical Society, is temporary secretary of the committee.

Mr. Clement, Rawson C. Myrick, Secretary of State, and Harrison J. Conant, the State Librarian, will act as an executive committee. Other members of the committee are F. Ray Adams of Springfield, member of the Council of Safety; Henry H. Eddy, Supervisor of the Historical Records Survey; Ernest C. Perkins of Waterbury, chairman of the Public Records Commission; Harry F. Perkins of Burlington, Curator of the Fleming Museum, University of Vermont; Miss Mabel A. Shields, Curator of the Fairbanks Museum at St. Johnsbury; John Spargo of Bennington, President of the Bennington Museum, and Dr. John M. Thomas, President of Norwich University.

The committee feels that the preservation of documents for historical research must be continued, and points out that such documents will be so few in proportion to the quantities of waste papers that efforts to save them will not impair the success of the paper conservation effort.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Feb. 11
12:45 WMEX 1510kc.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.73mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc-6.

Attack on School Merit System in Boston Seen in New Committeeman's Proposal

Women Voters Denounce Bias On Schoolteacher Residence

A proposal to discriminate against Boston schoolteachers who live outside the City limits was vigorously denounced by the Boston League of Women Voters today as an attack on the merit system for choosing and promoting teachers.

The proposal was pushed by School Committeeman Michael J. Ward, at the third meeting of the Committee he attended at 15 Beacon Street last night in his new capacity as School Committeeman.

Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, Chairman of the League, declared her organization "hopes that the merit system will not be imperiled by this new attack," and denounced the plan as "a violation of the rights of teachers living outside the City."

Extra Merit Marks

Mr. Ward's proposal was that teachers living inside the City be given extra merit marks on the promotional lists on this account. The result would be virtually to blacklist 30 per cent of the Boston teachers who live outside the City, and block their being promoted.

Since 1933 all new teachers appointed to the school system have been required to live in the City. But this rule was not made retroactive. Teachers already employed in the system, who lived outside of Boston, were not required to sell their homes and move in.

It is this group of teachers that Mr. Ward's proposal would discriminate against.

Scoring Mr. Ward's proposal, Mrs. Driscoll commented that newly - elected committeemen might find it advisable to get more thoroughly acquainted with the workings of the school system before attempting to promote basic changes.

Second Move by Ward

Mrs. Driscoll recalled that this is the second time in his short tenure that Mr. Ward has sought to invade the merit system, the first time being when he urged appointment of three men two weeks ago to new positions in the physical department in disregard of the usual procedure for choosing such officials.

Mr. Ward made this proposal at his first meeting with the School Committee.

Observers today recalled that teachers or other civil service employees living outside the city limits are, in many centers, the butt of political attacks, presumably because they are immune to the political currents and influences of a City.

Mr. Ward contended that the teachers in question earned their money in Boston but spent it in the suburbs.

He was vigorously opposed by Committeeman Joseph C. White, who has steadfastly stood for rigid adherence to the merit system, whatever the dictates of poiltical expediency.

By a Staff Photographer

Malden Girl Scouts Ride for British War Relief

Carrying out their regular Scout training in international relations and community service by doing defense work, Malden Girl Scouts have made 150 trips for the American Red Cross and the British War Relief, calling for and delivering yarn, cloth, and finished sewing to individuals. They also have collected 500 books for the Malden Library to be given to soldiers and sailors. Shown here, left to right: Mrs. Frank F. Meads, Scout Leader, who indicates locations on a Malden map, and Scouts Meredith Unger, Margaret Atkinson, Carolyn Stoddard, Lois Meads, Suzanne Stevens, and Elizabeth Harris.

Retread Tire Rationing Due This Month, Sugar in March

Sugar rationing will not be started until late in March, Thomas M. Joyce, State Rationing Administrator, announced today.

At the same time, Mr. Joyce said rationing of retread tires "positively will go into effect" by the end of February.

Retread rationing will follow closely the eligibility classifications now governing the distribution of new tires and tubes, he said. However, Washington is considering broadening the classes to allow defense workers and other essential persons to get retreads, he added.

Whether such provision can be made will depend entirely upon the supply of "camelbacks" necessary for retreading and recapping, Mr. Joyce explained.

Regarding sugar rationing, the Administrator today said each state is being given ample time to establish its sugar distribution organization—one of the nation's "most gigantic" tasks.

Mr. Joyce emphasized that local boards will not do the actual job of rationing sugar. This work will be done by the consumer himself with the retailer. The consumer, after obtaining his book of stamps, will go to the individual dealer and turn in one stamp for each week's supply of 12 ounces per person.

In turn, the retailer will use the stamps to obtain more sugar from his wholesaler, who, likewise, will buy his supplies from the manufacturer according to the number of stamps he can show.

Mr. Joyce added that schools, school teachers, and police forces will all be needed for sugar rationing details. How the distribution system will be policed has not yet been determined, he said.

Recess Taken in Tobin Case

Three judges sitting as a special court to hear ouster proceedings against Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston today recessed until Thursday morning to consider a number of motions submitted by attorneys for both sides.

The court at the same time gave Judge Emil E. Fuchs until 2 o'clock tomorrow to file briefs in support of his motions. Judge Fuchs is counsel for the five voters who brought the petition.

Adjournment of the session in the Suffolk Superior Court followed a brief discussion this morning completing arguments begun yesterday morning.

Hugh D. McLellan, former Judge of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts and counsel for Mayor Tobin, had attacked the jurisdiction of the court and the propriety of various motions. Judge Fuchs and his associate counsel for the petitioning voters had sought to add the names of two more petitioners to their case and also to dismiss the motions filed on the Mayor's behalf.

Among questions raised is whether the single justice who heared the original petition before it was assigned to the three judges had any jurisdiction after granting the voters permission to bring the ouster proceedings.

The Mayor is charged with violating the corrupt practices act by exceeding the amount allowed him by statute for campaign expenses and also with filing a false report of his campaign expenditures.

Fire in New Britain

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Feb. 10 (AP)—Fire of undetermined origin swept through a four-story mercantile and apartment building in the center of the city today, causing damage estimated by Fire Chief William J. Noble at $300,000. Most of the tenants fled in night clothing and were cared for at Police Headquarters nearby.

Contributions of $100 and Up As Added to United War Fund

The Greater Boston United War Fund today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more received from individuals and organizations:

By Individuals

$30,000—Anonymous
$2,500—Anonymous.
$2,000—Mrs. Fred R. Hayward; Walter K. Shaw, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob A. Siosberg.
$1,900—Anonymous.
$1,640—Mr. and Mrs. Dudley L. Pickman.
$1,505—Thomas H. Shepard.
$1,500—Mr. and Mrs Roland M. Baker, Jr.; Miss Betty Dumaine; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Green; Mrs. Jessie D. Hallowell.
$1,350—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Rosenthal.
$1,200—Nathan Yamins.
$1,050—Mrs. Ethel P. Coty.
$1,000—Anonymous! Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm W. Greenough; Roy B. Rendle; Moses T. Stevens.
$950—Dr. Charles F. Willinsky.
$900—Robert W. Dana; Malcolm Green.
$800—Mrs. George Winslow Eddy; Mr. and Mrs Isadore Green.
$700—Mrs. Colman Levin.
$695—Benjamin Ulin.
$602—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Sterman.
$520—Mr and Mrs. Theodore Towvim.
$515—Hyman Mover.
$500—William Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Philip Guiles, Donald MacKay Hill, Elroy W. Houghton, Herbert W. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund F. Leland, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Schirmer.
$474—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Gamble.
$420—Rev. and Mrs. Charles H. Cutler.
$400—Cecil Kutz, Ralph Lawson, Charles O. Richardson.
$375—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Hanauer.
$350—George W. Brown.
$300—S. Willard Bridges, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Dwight S. Brigham, Dr. and Mrs. Richard B. Cattell, Dr. Frederick W. Ellis, George S. Fuller, Louis H. Klebenov, Hugh Munro, Elmer A. Noden, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Snider.
$290—Mrs. George L. DeBlois.
$285—Simon Friedman.
$280—George H. Crosbie.
$275—Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. E. Geoffrey Nathan.
$265—Dr. and Mrs. David D. Bloom.
$260—Leon Rubenstein.
$250—Carl K. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth F. Clarke, Everett L. Cuneo, Gardiner H. Fiske, Richard P. Hallowell, William R. King, Saul N. Nectow, Robert R. Sewell, George M. Thurmond, Ralph L. Warren, Henry B. Williamson, Jr.
$245—Charles D. White.
$240—Warner R. Holt.
$230—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lanes, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Robins.
$225—Morris Goldfine; Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Miller; Ralph H. Ryder.
$215—Joseph Goodman.
$210—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence J. Levin.
$207—Jesse Stam.
$200—Theodore E. Brown; Charles H. Carter; Paul Ceresole; B. Harrison Cohan; John P. Cotton; Kenneth S. Domett; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frothingham, Jr.; Joseph F. Glasheen; Ralph V. Grandison; Bertram S. Hawkins; Hammond V. Hayes; Miss Dorothy M. Hobson; Alexander E. Hoyle; Dr. and Mrs. Egon Kattwinkel; Anna P. Reid; E. B. Keith; Percy B. Kincaid; Walter M. Marston; A. Stuart Pratt; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb; Archibald A. Rogers; John E. Sewell; Arthur A. and Sidney N. Shurcliff; Benjamin Simons; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Thacher, Jr.; Carl T. Tourtellot; Clifford H. Walker; Henry A. Wentworth; David J. White; Roy F. Williams.
$195—Mr. and Mrs. Haskell Cohn.
$190—Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Goldman; Mrs. Otis S. Johnson.
$175—Dr. Samuel L. Gargill; Clarence G. Haskell; Fred Hochberger; David Short; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Slosberg; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Slosberg; Nathan Ullian; Gluyas Williams; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Wisham.
$170—Abraham B. Cibel.
$165—Mr. and Mrs. David Gould; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morrill.
$163—Mr. and Mrs. Mark M. Stone.
$162—Dr. Jacob Fine.
$160—Dr. and Mrs. M. Ralph Kaufman; Harry S. Strauss.
$150—Mrs. Harriet A. Clark; J. Mansfield Coleman; Paul E. Crocker; Dr. Harry F. Friedman; Mrs. Charles B. Gordon; Miss Hattie H. Henry; Miss Maud B. Henry; Mr. and Mrs. H. Stanley Hyde; Mr. and Mrs. Morris J. Itkin; Samuel Singer; Mrs. Frank E. Winsor; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Zakon.
$140—Mr. and Mrs. George S. Alberts; Joseph S. Lanigan; M. Murray Weiss.
$135—Meyer Papp; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Price; Edward H. Weiss.
$128—Harold E. Bernkopf.
$125—Lewis B. Abbott; Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Bernstein; G. W. Clines; Dr. and Mrs. Morris Courtiss; William P. Ellison; Jacob Feldman; Mr. and Mrs. Max P. Lash; W. Frank Lowell; Miss Annabella McCrae; Mr. and Mrs. John T. G. Nichols; Sumner Schein; Mr. and Mrs. Newton H. Sobin.
$120—George Dietz; Charles Morse; Mr. and Mrs. Ira I. Nelson; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rosenfield; Stanley H. Tead.
$115—Abraham C. Webber.
$110—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice J. Barron; H. Howard Dine; Louis Tichnor.
$105—Morris Goodman.
$100—James A. Bradshaw; Frank M. Carhart; Mr. and Mrs. Josiah H. Child; John R. Coffin; C. M. Cornell; Clifton H. Curtis; Walter A. Dane; Daniel G. Donovan; Charles D. Draper; Mrs. Frank Edmands; Sidney A. Eisemann; William Ellison, Sr.; Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Fitch; Dr. William T. Foster; Mrs. Walter G. Garritt; Louis M. Grimball; Howard A. Haney; Mrs. Clara L. C. Haskell; Mrs. T. C. Heald; Frank O. Hurter; Mrs. Frank Lamson; Dr. and Mrs. Sterling N. Lovejoy; Spencer A. Miller; Orville N. Purdy, Jr.; Walter P. Rankin; Eleanor A. Raymond; William C. Ross; William P. Savnier; William S. Smith; John Edward Sullivan; Thomas M. Whitman; Mrs. H. A. Wyman; Elizabeth Yerrington.

By Companies and Employees

$7,750—Ben-Burk, Inc.
$6,042—Blake & Kendall Company and employees.
$6,000—Foss & Co.
$5,850—Howes Brothers Company & Tanners Cut Sole Co.
$5,500—Draper Top Company; Forte' Dupee Sawyer Co.
$4,826—Draper & Co., Inc., employees.
$4,000—Pacific Mills.
$3,120—Anderson Clayton & Company employees.
$2,750—E. A. Shaw & Company, Inc.
$2,575—Jackson & Moreland employees.
$2,500—American Woolen Company; Anderson Clayton & Company.
$2,000—Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd.; Hallewell Jones & Ronald; Houghton Wool Co.
$1,900—Stone & Webster, Incorporated, Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, Stone & Webster Service Corporation.
$1,800—Beth Israel Hospital employees.
$1,700—James Lawrence & Company.
$1,620—Elm Farm Foods Company, Inc., and employees.
$1,610—Bay State Dredging & Contracting Company employees.
$1,500—Harry N. Bloomfield & Company; Colonial Wood Company; Draper & Co., Inc.; William Whitman Company Inc.
$1,434—Nashua Manufacturing Company and employees.
$1,405—The Felters Co. Inc. and employees.
$1,364—Jones Gardner & Beal, Inc. and employees.
$1,360—Proctor, Ellison Company employees (First Report).
$1,327—Wellington, Sears Company.
$1,250—Cambridge Screw Company.
$1,200—Walker & Co., Inc.
$1,188—F. S. Payne Co. and employees.
$1,125—Emile Bernat & Sons Company.
$1,119—Fay Spofford & Thorndike and employees.
$1,082—Pepperell Manufacturing Company employees.
$1,010—Edmund J. Rappoli Company, Inc.
$1,000—Cabot Manufacturing Company; F. C. Donovan, Inc.; Kistler Leather Company; A. C. Lawrence Leather Co.; Leigh Textile Co.; E. A. Shaw & Co., Inc.; Charles Storrow & Co.
$995—Draper Top Company.
$950—Agoos Leather Companies, Inc.
$940—Maverick Mills employees.
$921—Dana Hall School, faculty and students.
$899—Turner Construction Company and employees.
$813—Warren Brothers Roads Company employees.
$811—Cram & Ferguson and employees; Prouvost Lefebvre & Co., Inc., and personnel.
$806—Walker & Co., Inc., employees.
$750—Clark Shoe Co.
$735—Brown-Wales Company and employees.
$734—The Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co. and employees.
$718—The Hinde & Dauch Paper Company and employees.
$700—Elco Shoe Co. employees; Green Shoe Associates.
$675—A. Kopelman and Sons.
$646—Lewis E. Tracy Company and employees.
$635—Republic Pipe & Supply Corp.
$625—Shepard Steamship Company.
$604—Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott employees.
$600—Green Shoe Manufacturing Co.; Munro, Kincaid, Edgehill, Inc. employees.
$588—Merrimack Manufacturing Company employees.
$557—John McCourt Company and employees.
$550—Green Textile Associates.
$525—James J. Axelrod.
$522—Perry Shaw and Hepburn and employees.
$520—Graybar Electric Company Inc. and employees.
$515—Low Supply Co.
$501—Boston Sand & Gravel Co. and employees.
$500—A. & P. Corrugated Box; Amoskeag Co.; Armour Leather Company; The Arundel Corporation; B. B. Chemical Company; V. Barletta Company; Bay State Dredging & Contracting Company; Hebb & Meakin, Inc.; Hills Oglesby & Devine; C. J. Maney Company Inc.; George H. McFadden & Bros.; Frank C. Meyer Co., Inc.; Hugh Nawn, Inc. and employees; New England Iron League; T. Stuart & Sons Company; Warren Brothers Roads Company.
$450—Beggs & Cobb, Inc.; Lamb & Ritchie Company and employees; Maverick Mills.
$432—George A. Fuller Company and employees.
$431—B. B. Chemical Company employees.
$420—Harding, Tilton & Co. Inc. and employees.
$417—Metcalf & Eddy and employees.
$400—Building and Construction Trades Council; Thomas O'Connor & Co. Inc.; Joseph W. Wing Company
$395—Charles Bonanno Laundry & Supply Co. and employees.
$374—Leigh Textile Company, Inc. employees.
$350—J. Greenbaum Tanning Co.
$321 — Sawyer Construction Company and employees.
$310—A. F. Gallun & Sons, Inc.
$303—Irving & Casson—A. H. Davenport Co. and employees.
$302—Associated Industries of Mass.
$300—Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott; Crandall Dry Dock Engineers Inc.; Crandall Engineering Company and employees; Hunt-Rankin Leather Company; Keystone Portland Cement Company; Lawrence Portland Cement Company; Merrimack Mfg Co.; Northern Steel Company; Universal Atlas Cement Company.
$286—National Coat & Apron Co. and employees.
$283—Seven Seas employees.
$258—Federal National Linen Service and Employees.
$255—Blakeslee Rollins Corp. and employees; Colonial Tanning Company, Inc., employees.
$252—American Woolen Company employees.
$250—Atlantic Lumber Company; William B. Bliss Company, Inc.; Downes Lumber Company and employees; James Lawrence & Company employees; Herbert Lawton & Company; N. C. Lyon & Co. Inc.; Mechanics Apron & Towel Supply Co. and employees; New England Bedding Co.; North Atlantic Dredging Company; Parco, Inc.
$240—Raymond Concrete Pile Company and employees.
$227—The Whittemore Co. and employees.
$225—James A. Lippman Company; Royal Furniture Company.
$223—Leon, Inc. and employees.
$220—A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. employees.
$202—Whittemore Bros. Corp. and employees.
$200—The Robert Bishop Manufacturing Co.; Braman Dow & Company; A. S. Burg Co.; C. H. Cronin, Inc.; Hedge & Matthels Company; Lehigh Portland Cement Co.; George B. H. Macomber Company and employees; Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Co.; Monarch Leather Co.; Monomac Spinning Company; Penn Dixie Cement Co.; L. W. Rand & Co.; H. Sacks & Sons; W. B. Stebbins Leatherbee Company; Swift Wool Company; E. E. Taylor Corp.; Watson Cut Sole Company and employees.
$192—Cohn & Riemer.
$190—Pacific Mills employees.
$180—Old Colony Knitting Mills.
$175—Boston Fibre Corporation; Catlin Yarn Company, Inc. and employees; Hinds Laundry & Associates.
$173—Agoos Leather Companies, Inc. employees.
$170—Green Shoe Manufacturing Co. employees; Hew Construction Company and employees.
$168—Loyal Crown Linen Service and employees.
$161—Cleverdon, Varney and Pike and employees.
$160—Boston Laundry & Supply Co. and employees.
$156—Hub Laundry and employees.
$150—Associated General Contractors of Mass.; Barclay Sportswear Inc.; Holt & Bugbee Company; Charles Holyoke Lumber Corporation; Jackson, Fiske & Fisher Inc.; Lesser, Bigelow & Thompson Inc.; Charles Logue Building Co.; The Ohio Leather Corporation; Old Colony Furniture Co.; Pierce Perry Company; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and employees; Seaboard Construction Company and employees; Slattery Bros., Inc.; M. Spinelli & Sons Co., Inc.
$140—Leonard G. Russell and employees.
$136—Sands & Leckie and employees.
$135—Empire Furniture Mfg. Co.; Hixon Electric Company; Palmer & Parker Company and employees.
$131—Arlington Coal & Lumber Co. and employees.
$126—The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company and employees.
$125—Coleman Supply Co.; Leland & Larsen and employees; Premier Leather Company; United Waste Co.
$124—Brighton Laundry and employees.
$120—Waterman Furniture Co.
$118—M. P. Horen & Company and employees.
$110—Roddis Plywood & Door Company employees; Tucker Concrete Form Company.
$106—Aberthaw Company and employees.
$106—P. W. Donoghue Co. and employees.
$104—T. A. Kennedy and Sons Company and employees.
$100—Michael Ahearn Co.; Bay State Belting Company; Beatty & Gorham, Inc.; Boston Plate & Window Glass Company; Building Trades Employers' Association; James S. Cassedy Incorporated; Cook & Company; Davis Wool Company; Edison Cement Corporation; M. B. Foster Electric Co.; J. F. Gerrity Company; H. Haigh & Company, Inc.; Hinman Asbestos Corporation; Huntington Wool Company; International Leather Company; Marden Wild Corporation; H. Newton Marshall Company; L. Martin & Sons and employees; Massachusetts Mohair Plush Company.
$100—Morgan Laundry Co. and employees; Norfolk Asphalt Concrete Company; H. W. Noyes & Co. Inc.; Perrin Seamans and Company; Rogers Fibre Company, Inc.; Sheet Metal Workers International Association Local 17; Standard Asbestos Covering Company Inc. and employees; Sunshine Laundry and Associates; Surpass Leather Company; United Construction Company; United Laundries Co. and employees; White & Hodges and employees; James Wilkinson and Company; Henry J. Winde Co.; John D. Young & Sons employees.

Beheading Fails To End Career Of Old Sam Skolfield

Weatherbeaten Sam Skolfield—ancient ship's figurehead—that stood silent guard over the door of the Sailors' Haven, on Water Street, Charlestown, for many years, braving the storms of generations, has at last come in to his own.

The old wooden, frock-coated figure that was once the figurehead for the old Boston bark Harvard, was brought to the new quarters of the Sailors' Haven when that organization purchased the quarters of the former exclusive Exchange Club, at the corner of Batterymarch and Milk Streets, in Boston. The name of the Haven was changed to the Seamen's Club of Boston.

Today, the oak-paneled circular dining room of the Club, where only bankers, business men and brokers once gathered, houses what is affectionately known among seafarers as "Old Sam."

When Sam was taken down from his Water Street perch about a year ago and left in the yard of the Sailors' Haven, for a time, "pirates" invaded the place, beheading the old gentleman.

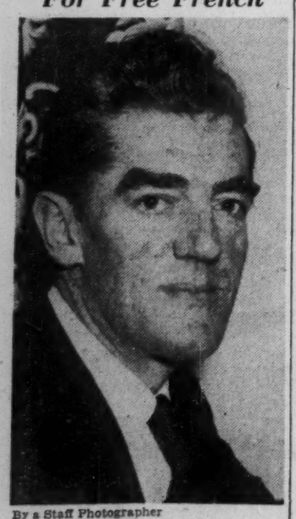
Since early last November when the Seamen's Club opened its doors to seafaring men from all parts of the world, the employees have been "restoring" Old Sam. Under the skillful touches of Jack Fournier, Superintendent of the Club, and Miss Muriel Wolff of the Club's staff, Sam appears as good as ever in his new position of honor.

LeMoine Is Appointed Assistant to Bushnell

Appointment of Albert Z. LeMoine, Framingham lawyer, as Assistant Attorney General to succeed Telesphore LeBeouf, who recently resigned to return to private practice, was announced today by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General.

Mr. LeMoine is a graduate of Boston University Law School. He formerly was Town Counsel for Framingham for several years. He is now serving his ninth year on the Town's Planning Board. He is a World War veteran.

For Free French



By a Staff Photographer

Louis Plantegenest

Citizen of St. Pierre, French island off the coast of Newfoundland, who stopped in Boston yesterday on his return from a visit to the State Department in Washington as a member of a three-man delegation to present the case of the Free French in the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. "We are free now, and we intend to remain free," he said, referring to the recent occupation of the Islands in a coup by forces of General de Gaulle. Mr. Plantegenest stopped in Boston in order to visit his sister, Miss Agnes Plantegenest of Cambridge.

Dr. Guthe to Address The Museums Council

Dr. Carl E. Guthe, Director of the University Museums, University of Michigan, and President of the Midwest Conference of the American Association of Museums, will be the principal speaker at a dinner to be held by the Museums Council of Boston and Cambridge at "Joseph's," 270 Dartmouth Street, Boston, tonight.

The story of the birth and growth of the Midwest Conference will be told by Dr. Guthe. The Council was among the first groups of its kind to attempt a co-operative study of civilian defense and the protection and evacuation of valuable objects.

SEVENTY-NINTH John Hancock ANNUAL REPORT
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Balance Sheet - - December 31, 1941

ASSETS

Bonds and Notes Owned		$765,580,304.48
U. S. Government	$440,617,638.56	
Dominion of Canada	13,949,742.16	
States and other civil divisions	153,559,556.69	
Public Utilities	383,471,918.50	
Railroads	37,121,515.38	
Miscellaneous	36,859,933.19	
Stocks Owned (*$18,318,815.70 Guaranteed or Preferred*)		20,563,042.76
All bonds in default and all bonds considered to be not amply secured and all stocks are taken at market values, as determined by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. All other bonds are taken at amortized values as prescribed by law. The market value of bonds is more than $39,000,000.00 greater than their amortized value used for asset figures.		
Real Estate Mortgages		166,200,433.37
Loans and Liens on Company's Policies		83,455,728.26
Home Office and other Real Estate ($19,617,213.82 of this amount is under contracts for sale)		63,063,284.53
Interest and Rents due and accrued		13,423,714.30
Premiums due and deferred and other Assets		12,812,969.68
Cash in Banks and Office		41,398,888.10
Total Admitted Assets		$1,166,498,365.48

LIABILITIES

Policy Reserve	$954,620,096.00
Reserve for Year's Dividends to Policyholders in 1942	23,658,802.37
Reserve for Death, Endowment and Disability Claims in settlement	5,063,414.79
Reserve for Prepaid Interest, Premiums and sundry items	10,936,684.26
Special Reserves for Group Mortality, Annuities and Unrealized Profits	6,702,114.40
Reserve for Accrued Taxes	3,150,000.00
Reserve for Deposits and other items awaiting order or not yet due	63,785,923.26
Total Liabilities	$1,067,917,035.08
General Surplus Fund	98,581,330.40
Total to Balance Assets	$1,166,498,365.48

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE in our Company's strength and public appreciation of the quality and usefulness of its services in 1941 may be measured by the increase of assets in the sum of $112,128,733.63; by the increase of insurance in force of $464,746,466.00; and by the increase of total insurance in force to more than $5,000,000,000.00 — a mark of exceptional attainment, made possible by the participation of over 6,000,000 policyholders.

1941 is the year of our Company's greatest achievement.

GUY W. COX, President

This Company offers all approved forms of life insurance in large or small amounts, including group coverage; also annuities for individuals and pension and retirement plans for corporations and educational institutions.

A COPY OF THE COMPLETE ANNUAL REPORT WILL BE SENT ON REQUEST

Directors

ELWYN G. PRESTON	ERNEST B. DANE	ELIOT WADSWORTH	ALBERT M. CREIGHTON
CHARLES L. AYLING	FRED E. NASON	FRANK G. ALLEN	JOSEPH E. O'CONNELL
CHARLES F. ADAMS	GUY W. COX	FRED P. HAYWARD	PAUL F. CLARK
LOUIS K. LIGGETT	CARL P. DENNETT	SIDNEY W. WINSLOW, JR.	JAMES V. TONER

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Vichy Back-to-Land-Plan Includes Loans to Families

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, France, Feb. 10—A back-to-the-land movement of unprecedented proportions is being attempted in France. It is intended to affect hundreds of thousands of families. The Vichy leaders dream of turning several million unplanted acres over to the plow and the scythe.

Vichy believes that it has found the only way to ensure that the French people can go on eating in the coming years.

The entry of the United States and Japan into the war has started this campaign because there is now a profound belief in this country, as throughout Europe, that the state of war will continue for some years and that those countries which do not assure their own food will risk a famine.

The flood of the farming population toward the city during several generations has always turned back as factories have closed through lack of raw material and fuel, and the Government is trying to give this movement a definite turn by a new land bank system providing for families fleeing the misery of the city and trying to set them up as established farmers.

Families with several small children, according to present plans, would get loans, buying what $10,000 would buy in America.

To aid in the repopulation of France, which is in accord with Herr Hitler's design for France, with a sturdy peasantry, young couples in certain new agricultural districts are to receive loans, to be reduced substantially at the registration of the birth of every child.

The rebuilding of Greater Paris is to go hand in hand with the back-to-the-land movement. The proposal is to turn the "Red belt of Paris," which Marshal Pétain has called the belt of misery and ugliness, into modern well-appointed suburbs.

A Blow to America's War Effort

Associated Press

Fire Sweeps Former French Luxury Liner Normandie

Fireboats play streams of water on the burning ex-French liner Normandie at its pier in New York where it was being refitted to serve as a United States Navy auxiliary vessel under the name of the U. S. S. Lafayette. The Normandie capsized early today after the flames had been put under control.

Spring to Help Russians Even More Than Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Feb. 10—To Russia's few Quislings, the German soldiers are repeating Herr Hitler's counsel: "Hold on, we are coming back in the spring."

The people with whom this correspondent spoke here are wondering. They have heard that the Germans hope to stage a comeback with new spring models of tanks and aircraft. They will have initial positions much closer to Moscow than last year.

But does it mean that the Soviet offensive must necessarily thaw out in the spring because the German offensive froze in December?

People here believe that the Germans overestimate whatever alleviations spring can bring them. Plans based on weather, they say, are not a scrap better than plans which ignore it.

Russians stand the cold better than the Germans, but it is hard to see how spring and summer give the Germans any such advantage over the Russians. The Russians, too, fight easier when they do not have to wade waist-deep in snow.

It is true that the Germans will have shorter communications, but these will have to be lengthened if any gains are made. German railroads will work better without snow, but so will the Russian railroads. In addition to which, they will be free of the monstrous burden of evacuating factories and mobilizing armies.

If the German pincers had merely jammed at Moscow, the Nazis might have had hopes for the renewal of the grand offensive in the spring, but the Soviet reversal of the pincers here and elsewhere prove there are other factors operating besides winter.

Time was playing against Hitler before winter and it is still playing against him. The Russian reserves are still being brought into play. As for Hitler's spring models of tanks and aircraft, a whole sweeping, technical revolution in the German army is hardly possible at such short notice. The human material, judging from the latest captures of prisoners, is likely to be somewhat apathetic.

If the Soviet armies are given adequate Allied aid, reinforcing the increased Soviet production of tanks, "flying tanks," heavy mortars, and months of intensive anti-tank practice, the Germans can hardly hope that the spring will bring even a stable line such as the Germans wanted to establish through the winter.

Such is a prevailing opinion here near the end of the second month of the Soviet offensive and two more months prior to spring, and perhaps four months before decent war weather.

Air-Raid Shelters Ordered by Eire

DUBLIN, Feb. 10 (AP)—Eire yesterday ordered construction of 600 additional air raid shelters to accommodate 30,000 persons. Shelters for 22,900 have already been completed.

J. J. McGallagott, Secretary of the Department of Finance, was appointed Regional Commissioner for Dublin City and County under an order providing regional government in the event of a major emergency.

Normandie Capsizes After Fire, Sabotage Theory Is Discounted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—The $56,000,000 steamship Normandie, pride of the French merchant fleet and holder of the blue ribbon trans-Atlantic records, lay over on its port side, its funnels almost in the water, alongside its Hudson River pier near Fifty-ninth Street, today, following a fire which gutted the vessel yesterday.

Rebuilding of the 83,423-ton vessel which was requisitioned by the United States Government Dec. 16 for conversion into a naval auxiliary and renamed the Lafayette, is expected to take several months. Since the funnels of the big craft were not below the water line when it capsized at 2:50 o'clock this morning, the view was held that the vessel's condition was not as bad as was at first feared. If the funnels had submerged, the water would have poured into the engine rooms, destroying the costly power plant, not greatly injured by the fire.

Started Yesterday Afternoon

Fire broke out on the great craft about 2:45 p. m. yesterday when a spark from an acetylene torch hit bales of mattresses on the promenade deck. There were 1,500 men aboard the vessel, including naval and Coast Guard personnel and civilians when the flames started. More than 125 were injured and one man passed on after removal to a hospital.

A pall of smoke spread from the fire, blanketing an area as far east as Times Square. The flames were brought under control at 8 o'clock last night.

Two small gangways crashed as the vessel increased its list last night. Tugboats that had been nosing the ship toward the vertical chugged away and finally it quietly rolled over on its side.

Wary on Damage Extent

Fire Chief Patrick J. Walsh told reporters that the three upper decks of the vessel had been "practically burned away," later adding that the damage was slight, "considering the magnitude of the fire and the size of the ship."

Responsible authorities were wary about estimating the damage done to the vessel, although unofficial figures ranged as high as $5,000,000. Lieut. Ernest Lee Jahncke, Jr., aide to Admiral Adolphus R. Andrews, Commandant of the Third Naval District, declared that "the thing nowadays is not how many million dollars, it's how many days are lost." He declined to estimate the number of days lost.

"I don't believe the fire was caused by sabotage," Admiral Andrews said. "There was nothing to indicate it."

On its maiden voyage from Havre, France, to this port on June 3, 1935, the Normandie made the crossing in four days, 11 hours and 38 minutes, an average speed of 29.68 nautical miles an hour, thus establishing a new trans-Atlantic record. On an eastbound trip in August, 1937, it covered the course in 3 days, 22 hours and seven minutes, the fastest surface crossing of the Atlantic, averaging 31.20 nautical miles an hour.

With an overall length of 1,029 feet, the Normandie, from which workmen have removed about $2,000,000 worth of fittings and furnishings, had a passenger capacity of 2,170, including 930 first class, 680 tourist and 560 third class accommodations. Its promenades were as broad as some city streets and its features included a library, a theater, a church, a hospital and a variety of shops duplicating the smartest of Paris.

British and Axis Patrols Parry for Opening in Libya

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (AP)—With the Axis counteroffensive into Cyrenaica apparently stopped after pushing the British back some 250 miles, action on the North African Front was limited for the third successive day to local patrols.

British patrols, according to official information, were active on a general line from Tmimi to El Mechili, some 50 miles to the west of Tobruk.

[Some confirmation of the apparent halt of the Axis drive was seen in Fascist reports from Rome that Axis forces did not expect to advance in Libya beyond Tobruk and other positions held by the British before they launched their offensive last November.

"The main British aim was to retreat rapidly in search of a line of resistance to oppose the Axis forces," these circles said, "maybe the line chosen by the British is based on Tobruk. In that case the struggle will enter another phase."]

The swiftly shifting forces of the British on Monday engaged infantry and artillery units as far as 12 miles west of Ain el Gazala and 52 miles west of Tobruk.

Other patrols were reported active in the El Mechili area, 60 miles southwest of Tobruk in the vital crossroads area which guards the shortcut to the British rear as well as the German rear.

The communiqué did not make clear who holds El Mechili, mentioned in the fighting for the first time since German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel started his counteroffensive more than three weeks ago.

[Neither Axis camp has claimed possession of El Mechili. Neither Germans nor Italians claimed any advance on the ground, but well-informed Fascists in Rome were quoted as saying they did not expect their advance to go beyond Tobruk because of the British defense in depth.]

Air Raids on Malta: On Hour, Every Hour

VALLETTA, Malta, Feb. 10 (AP)—The bomb-wise populace of this British island fortress can almost set their watches now by the night-time visits of Axis bombers.

Abandoning their mass raids at irregular intervals between suns, the German and Italian raiders of late have been coming one at a time every hour. Apparently their aim is to keep the people in shelters.

From June 11, 1940, until yesterday, 1,507 air-raid alarms have sounded on Malta and during more than half of them, bombs have fallen.

Australia to Freeze Economic Structure

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Dominion Government announced today a sweeping plan for freezing Australia's economic structure.

The Government pegged wages and prices at present levels, limited profits to 4 per cent and prohibited the investment of capital except in approved undertakings. Speculation in food was prohibited.

Interest rates were fixed for all types of investment and absenteeism in industry was prohibited. New man-power regulations put employment under Government control.

Norwegian Boys, Girls Must Serve in Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Berlin radio reported in a recent broadcast that "in Norway every boy and girl from 10 to 18 years of age will have to serve in the youth organization of the Norwegian National Sammling," the Quisling party.

The radiocast, recorded at the CBS short wave listening station, said this "decree was issued by the joint Norwegian Board for Labor Service and Sport."

British Claim Axis Vessel Sunk by Sub, Two Others Hit

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Feb. 10

The war on the seas showed signs of intensification today in both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

The Admiralty in London announced that British submarines had sunk one Axis supply ship and torpedoed two others, one of which almost certainly sank, in new attacks on enemy transport lanes in the Central Mediterranean.

Each of the ships was in a separate convoy, the Admiralty said, and in all three attacks the British submarines struck despite heavy protection for the convoys, including planes.

The Admiralty's communiqué said a large and heavily laden supply ship which was escorted by an armed merchant cruiser was torpedoed and sunk, a medium-sized supply ship, the largest ship of three in a convoy heavily escorted by aircraft and destroyers, was torpedoed and almost certainly sunk, while from another convoy of three ships escorted by five destroyers and aircraft, one torpedo hit was scored on a supply vessel. The result of this attack was not observed."

In Berlin, new claims were issued in a special announcement stating that German submarines operating in the Atlantic have sunk eight more merchant ships totaling 50,500 tons and a corvette.

Six of the ships, totaling 34,500 tons, were said to have been sunk off the North American Coast.

This raised the German claim to 61 merchantmen sunk by raiding U-boats off the coasts of the United States and Canada.

Berlin also claimed that German bomber formations, attacking a strongly protected British convoy west of Matruh, Egypt, scored hits on a light cruiser, a destroyer and two big transports. The announcement said they were so seriously damaged they presumably were lost.

In Rome, meanwhile, the Italian High Command claimed that torpedo-carrying planes in the Eastern Mediterranean hit a British heavy cruiser.

Yugoslav Patriots Foil Axis

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Feb. 10 (AP)—Axis efforts to crush Balkan warfare waged against them by Yugoslavia patriots have failed utterly, and reports even from German and Italian sources indicated the movement was growing.

There is no reliable estimate about the present size of Gen. Draga Mihailovitch's forces operating in South Serbia and Bosnia, but reports in the Belgrade and Zagreb press indicate the army is increasing. It had been estimated at 80,000 men.

Reports reaching Budapest recently said the patriots were organized into two groups of about 10,000 each. These were broken into smaller units and scattered throughout the country.

Some reports said the patriots even had a small air force, operating from hidden fields in the mountains.

The extent of their operations is indicated by reports appearing in the Yugoslav press every day or so claiming 50 to 100 "Communists" were killed by regular troops of the pro-Axis Government.

These dispatches never give losses of the regulars, but sometimes there are references to a district chief or some other leader being killed. There also are references to officials visiting hospitals in Bosnia, where soldiers wounded in guerrilla warfare were being treated.

The extent of Axis losses was suggested by the fact the Italians reported they alone had 388 soldiers killed and 487 wounded in the Yugoslav area in December.

Within one week, the Belgrade newspaper Novovreme reported three battles in which 160 irregulars were killed.

Railroads have been forced to change schedules of trains between Sofia, Bulgaria, and Belgrade so the trains may travel entirely in daylight. Each train is accompanied by a detachment of German soldiers armed with machine guns. As another precaution, the trains are preceded about a half mile by a Serbian locomotive carrying soldiers.

Many sections of railways in interior Yugoslavia have been closed completely because the lines were cut by the patriots. The Director of Railways at Sarajevo announced recently that the line from there to Dubrovnik had been removed, but that the section between Tastva and Bilece still was closed while troops were cleaning up the area.

Pressure on Sofia

JERUSALEM, Feb. 10 (AP)—Pressure will be applied by a special German military mission expected shortly in Sofia to induce the Bulgarian Government to send three additional divisions into Yugoslavia, well-informed Balkan circles in the Middle East reported.

The Germans want the Bulgars to replace their own occupation divisions which are badly needed in Russia.

The Bulgarian Government was reported to be aware that renewed heavy fighting with Serbian mountain fighters must be expected in the spring and is reported unwilling to send more of its own troops because fighting against the Serbs is extremely unpopular among the Bulgars.

Italian Casualties

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP) — The official Italian casualty list showed that 365 Italians were killed in Greece and Albania during January, according to a Reuters dispatch. In addition, 272 soldiers were wounded in the same countries during the month.

In Libya, exclusive of the garrisons at Bardia and Sollum, 915 were killed, 1,760 wounded, and 7,279 reported missing in January. Casualties on the Russian front were reported as 181 killed, 674 wounded, and 27 missing.

Allies' Dire Need for Ships Held Key to Axis Triumphs

By the Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 10—The Allies' dire need for more tonnage is the story behind the war today.

It explains why the Japanese were able to land on Singapore Island. It explains why Nazi Gen. Erwin Rommel obtained reinforcements in North Africa. It explains why shipping losses rose again in January in the Battle of the Atlantic and why the position there as a whole has deteriorated. And it explains to a large extent the lag in United States material aid to Russia.

In short, it offers one of the basic reasons for the Allies' present series of military setbacks. British and American operations on land in any existing theater of war are conditioned and limited by the ability to get men and equipment to the right spot at the right time in the right strength. So far, they have not been able to do this. Their success in the future is related directly to the speed with which fresh vessels come off the ways.

The Axis powers have shown themselves master hands at using the dispersal of the Allies' inadequate forces on sea, in the air, and on land. Whenever democracies have shown signs of building superior strength, they have had to draw upon it to meet some fresh and pressing need elsewhere. The burden of all this switching around has fallen on the Navy which had improved matters considerably in the Atlantic and Mediterranean when the Japanese struck in the Pacific, established control over large tracts of those waters and raised a direct and serious threat to the Indian Ocean.

New Threat in Pacific

Now the prospect must be faced of the Japanese establishing submarine and air bases within striking range of vital Allied communication lines that formerly made no demand on warships for convoy duties in that part of the world.

There are only two ways by which ships can be brought to fresh zones of operations—by building new ones or by releasing them from other waters. That is one reason why a decisive result is so important to the Allies in North Africa. If Britain could establish firm control over the Mediterranean by controlling the North Coast of Africa, they could halve the journeys of ships which now travel around Cape Town to reach points east of Suez—the equivalent of doubling the tonnage for those routes—and they would be able to transfer to other battle areas warships detained at present by the need of trying to intercept Axis reinforcements for the western desert.

This latter task itself is one of no small proportions. One of the great troubles is that there are so many alternative routes which the Axis is using to transport supplies from the European mainland to North African ports. By taking the bend outside the "umbrella" of RAF surveillance, by using French territorial waters, by making "hops" at night, and by bringing big convoys periodically under escorts too powerful for ordinary patrols to tackle the enemy can make interception and detection a very tough job, especially as the Navy is called upon to bombard enemy positions and columns and land ssupplies and reinforcements.

Assistance From Vichy

There seems to be no doubt but that the Axis has been receiving considerable assistance from the Vichy Government upon whom the screw is being applied all the time by the Armistice Commission. As Britain is not at war with France, this is a delicate as well as an unsatisfactory situation. French ships are chartered by the Axis and, willingly or otherwise, the French have been making matters additionally difficult for their former Allies in the Mediterranean.

Another drain on Allied shipping power has been the extension of Germany's submarine warfare to the East Coast of North America. Not only does this affect merchant shipping space, but by necessitating the use of protected convoys right to American ports it has put a further drain on naval shipping. German submarines have been increasingly active in the Mediterranean as well as in the Atlantic and now the scale of attack on Allied shipping—already stretched about as far as it can go—is greatly magnified by the entry of Japan into the war with a navy that is extremely powerful in the air and can place formations on the sea as well as under it.

The Japanese obviously have decided they can't postpone attacks upon Allied naval and air bases until after the Battle of Singapore is concluded. By simultaneously operating in various places they are seeking to prevent ships, planes, and troops from being brought to the rescue of the island they must have if they are to carry the sea and air war into the Indian Ocean. However, within recent days the Royal Navy has landed substantial reinforcements on Singapore.

The view of authorities here is that while an exceedingly difficult period lies ahead, the United Nations can survive it. Then, an accumulation of superior shipping resources will permit them to take expeditionary forces wherever these are needed for conquering Germany, Japan, Italy, and their various hangers-on.

Fuel Mixtures in Australia Cause Queer Auto Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, Australia — Australians are not sitting down quietly under the gasoline rationing plans offered by their various governments.

Today people here are feeding their automobile engines the most remarkable mixtures in moments of emergency.

These mixtures include eucalyptus oil, from the familiar native Australian tree, ether, kerosene, and methylated spirits. These are used in a variety of combinations.

One for which its inventor claims good results consists of two gallons of ordinary lamp kerosene, a half-gallon of gasoline, and about a half-pint each of fly spray oil and eucalyptus.

Chief rival of this remarkable combination is a mixture of three gallons of kerosene and two of gasoline, with nine mothballs added for good measure.

While these resourceful Australians are proud of the manner in which they have extracted more miles from their existing allowance of gasoline, engineers issue solemn warnings that there is a day of reckoning ahead. James Fielder, chief engineer of the National Road and Motorists' Association, calculates that automobile owners are running up a repair bill of more than £1,000,000.

"We are receiving thousands of requests for advice on diluted oil, jammed valves, worn engines, reluctant starters, horrible fumes, excessive 'pinging' leading to cylinder wear and loss of power," he said. 'All these things have arisen from the fact folks will use homemade fuels."

Vichy Borrows $160,000,000

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Vichy Government by official decree borrowed another eight billion francs (nominally $160,000,000) yesterday from the Bank of France to pay continuing costs of the German Army of Occupation.

The latest loan without interest brought the total advanced by the National Bank for Occupation Expenses to 150 billions although a ceiling of 85 billions had been set in a Government decree Dec. 31, 1940. Actual payments to the Germans, however, have totaled more than 210 billion francs.

[A Bank of France statement published Feb. 4 was reported from Bern, Switzerland, to have acknowledged a debt of 64,580,000,000 francs. The statement also admitted that the bank had advanced 142,507,000,000 francs for costs of German occupation.

Occupation costs assessed against France were at the time estimated to be about 300,000,000 francs a day. The French Government was said to have liabilities of 316,513,000,000 francs.]

Occupation costs, first set at 400 million francs daily, were reduced to 300 million several months after Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan appealed to Hitler for a reduction. Despite the decrease, French sources said, the Treasury has been so heavily drained that the Government has "been forced to resort to printing presses" for money.

[The nominal value of the franc in the occupied zone, at a rate set by the Germans, is two cents.]

Puerto Rican Salutes Sent to MacArthur

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Puerto Rican Senate dropped its differences over the proposed removal of Rexford G. Tugwell as Governor momentarily yesterday to send the following message to General MacArthur in the Philippines.

"History has afforded you the privilege of a part in this great battle in which the outstanding heroism and spirit of sacrifice with which we have to struggle for the preservation of liberty and democracy in the world has been shown. Please convey the sentiments of admiration and solidarity of the people of Puerto Rico to the armies under your command and to the virile Philippine people."

The coalition Senators fighting for the removal of Governor Tugwell for the alleged delaying of civil defense in Puerto Rico joined in the message at the opening session of the Legislature.

Morocco Guarded

RABAT, French Morocco, Feb. 10 (AP) — Extraordinary police measures were taken throughout this French protectorate with reserves called out particularly to prevent "night attacks."

Heavy penalties were announced for the attacks by night (presumably directed at potential outbreaks by the Moslem population). These included capital punishment and life imprisonment at hard labor. Urgent procedure was established for courts which will try the cases in special sessions.

"Who would like some ice cream and cake?"

When you plan refreshments for a party, and are seeking ideas, look up advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Ice cream companies, bakers, confectioners and grocers all feature delicacies that will help to make your party happily long-remembered.

Nazi Spy Lost Pearl Harbor Coup Year Ago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—A Nazi spy made a study of defense installations and activities at Pearl Harbor more than a year ago, but his report was intercepted by counter-espionage agents soon thereafter, according to evidence submitted by United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa at the trial of six men and a woman accused of operating a German spy ring here.

Mr. Correa placed in evidence yesterday the actual report, giving details of fortifications at Pearl Harbor and also at Puerto Rico, declared to have been written by Capt. Ulrich von der Osten, member of the Nazi Military Intelligence, who came to the United States from the Far East and operated under the alias of Lopez, posing as a Spaniard, until his career was ended by a fatal taxicab accident in Times Square in March, 1941.

Dealing with the Island of Oahu, von der Osten's report began:

"Strong concentration of troops of all kinds. . . . All military establishments prohibited for civilians. Fifty-seven officers of the FBI are said to be in Oahu alone. Questioning can't be done too openly."

Sub-divisions followed under the titles "Army," "Navy," Air Force" and "Fortifications," with the Navy section the longest, reporting "units of all kinds."

"This will be of interest mainly to our yellow allies," von der Osten had noted in tiny English handwriting, with the addition, "might be good idea to send observer" to the islands, but "seems to be still better to send somebody to Puerto Rico."

Whether the document was sent to "Smith," a confederate in Shanghai, or how it was intercepted by counter-espionage agents, was not revealed, but a brother of von der Osten, Dinnies von der Osten, produced from Ellis Island, took the stand in Federal court to tell how the Nazi spy chief left Shanghai in February, 1941, for San Francisco and went on to New York in March, where he met with the taxicab accident.

Southerners Turn To 'Long Sweetening'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 10—Shortage of sugar has caused many persons in the South, especially in the rural sections, to turn to "long sweetening"—that term for molasses and cane syrup, and sometimes honey—for sweetening their beverages and making desserts, according to Tom Linder, Georgia State Commissioner of Agriculture.

Pointing out that Georgia ribbon cane syrup is currently selling for 45c a gallon, and contains the equivalent of eight to nine pounds of sugar, Mr. Linder emphasized the economy of "long sweetening." He added that he estimated that there are 50,000 barrels—a barrel contains 32 gallons—of Georgia ribbon cane syrup available from the 1941 crop. This should do much to alleviate the sugar shortage in this section, should it get worse.

Georgia Sets Record In Job Placements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 10—A job placement record was set and fewer unemployment benefits paid during 1941 than in any previous year by the Georgia State Department of Labor, according to an announcement from the office of Labor Commissioner, Ben T. Huiet.

The Labor Department's Employment Division placed a total of 114,591 workers through its 31 local offices located throughout the State, Mr. Huiet stated. This amounted to an increase of 18,369 over 1940. Included in this figure are many recruited for work in Brazil, Great Britain, Panama, United States island naval bases and fourteen other states.

Unemployment compensation amounting to $3,089,233 was paid to approximately 46,000 individuals during 1941. This compared to $4,443,139 paid to approximately 80,000 persons in 1940.

Oregon to List Its Woman Power

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 10 (AP)—Six thousand volunteer workers will start a house-to-house survey of Oregon woman power next Monday.

While men from 20 to 44 years of age sign up for the military draft that day, women will be registered for wartime jobs.

By March 1, three weeks before England completes its registration of women, the Oregon Board for the Mobilization of Labor, expects to have a complete catalogue of the skills and abilities of every woman over 18 years of age.

Women will not be required to pledge work, but they will tell interviewers of jobs they have held and whether they will be available for full- or part-time work.

He Recalls Pearl Harbor —Burns Bond a Month

GRANITE CITY, Ill., Feb. 10 (AP)—William F. Kaiser is burning a defense bond on the 7th of each month to remember Pearl Harbor. Saturday he destroyed his second bond.

It costs him $18.75 but saves the Government $25.

Mr. Kaiser, Assistant Township Supervisor, notifies the Treasury Department that the bond has been burned and relinquishes claim for payment.

Singapore Fights With Its Back to the Wall

International; Associated Press

Japanese Drive Threatens Outpost of British Empire

Upper: These modern buildings form the civic center of Singapore. Center left: The General Post Office and the Bank of China are seen in this view of Singapore's Battery Road. Center right: This is the new Ford assembly plant near Bukit Timah, eight miles north of the city of Singapore on the Johore Road. Lower: Dispatch riders of the defending Empire forces roar over a makeshift bridge in the jungles of Singapore Island. These motorcycle riders are an important link in the Island's defense communication system.

Curbs on Wheat in Canada Cause Dominion 'Corn Belt'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—The Corn Belt has moved north from Iowa and Kansas to Western Canada. With the wheat acreage curtailment policy of the Dominion Government in operation last year wheat on numbers of farms was replaced by corn. In fact, last season the largest corn field in Canada, 1,600 acres in one spread, became a show spot between Lethbridge and Barnwell.

This large-scale experiment in corn production north of the 49th Parallel was undertaken by O. B. Lassiter of Chin. This wheat farmer was faced with the Federal ruling that more wheat must be taken out of production. He figured it might be an opportune season to see what corn would do if planted on a large acreage. Corn had been matured in this region since 1907 but no one had undertaken to raise it on "mass-production" lines.

The Lassiter experiment proved a success. The 1941 season was ideal for corn and the 1,600-acre field matured to the point where 600 steers were fattened on part of the crop and the rest was used for feed lot purposes. National interest was aroused by the experiment and agriculturists expect corn will play a definite part in 1943 seeding plans on many Western Canadian farms.

Chin is a dry land district, is exposed to the drying Chinook winds from the southwest, has a light, sandy soil and its seasons are two weeks earlier than those in the foothills of the Rockies. Under conditions similar to those surrounding the Lassiter experiment it is believed corn can be raised successfully on the Canadian prairies.

In any event, a new era for corn has been opened in this region and the corn-fed steer has reached the Canadian market. As possibilities of corn in a wheat country are studied, records are being searched to learn what has been done with corn here.

The oldest records of an official nature are those of the Dominion Experiment Station here and they disclose that ensilage corn was raised as far back as 1907 and 1908. In the "old days" corn was seeded between May 20 and May 27; today earlier seeding has been found important and planting starts the first week in May. This early seeding naturally makes for earlier maturing, an important factor in this northern clime. In the last decade the swing has been away from ensilage corn to corn ripened for grain. Gehu, Northwestern Dent, Dakota White Flint and a strain developed on the Lethbridge Experiment Station thrive in this region. For several years a provincial corn show was held here.

Yields of corn vary in this district. Irrigated plots will give a return of 40 to 60 bushels to the acre while those raised under dryland conditions yield from 25 to 40 bushels to the acre.

British Footpaths Remain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 10—In spite of its pre-occupation with the war, the British public is still vigilant, through its Rural Authorities, about the public Right of Way over footpaths, bridlepaths, and towpaths, about preserving "access to cliffs and seashore and the fullest enjoyment of the countryside generally, and to advise Local Authorities and the public on all questions relating to any of the above matters."

In Britain, the public rights of way go back to time immemorial. Where a footpath across country is today, there it was any number of years ago. For people who enjoy walking this is important. There is one such path from Anne Hathaway's Cottage into Stratford-on-Avon. It leads through kitchen-gardens and over fields. It was probably very much as it is today when Shakespeare walked it. The right-of-way of these footpaths leads across private estates and commons, across parks of great houses and the farmers' pastures and meadows. They are as ancient as the race itself, and one of the most inviolate traditions. They are protected by many laws enacted by Parliament, but disputes about them seldom need taking to court. The public is the recognized jury and if a man wishes to move or change a public path across his property it is to the public which uses it that he must appeal.

"The Commons, Open-Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society," founded 75 years ago, has protected a million and a half acres (2,000 square miles) of commons. It "opposes the improper use of commons and open-spaces by motors, and the scattering on them of litter; and generally upholds a high standard of behavior and of respect for the rights of others amongst those resorting to commons or other open spaces, or using footpaths or other rights of way."

It also advises County, District, Town and Parish Councils, Conservators of Commons, Ramblers' Federations and other voluntary societies and the public generally how to ensure the protection of commons, village greens and other open-spaces, footpaths, bridlepaths, roadside wastes, etc.

Japanese Eye Enormous Resources of India

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—The moment the Japanese thrust into Burma from their Thailand base, they struck the land route for their long-planned attack on the wealth of India.

Since the days of their first World War Japan has regarded India as the ultimate goal in its conquest of the Western Pacific. Now the official Tokyo Radio talks of the "indispensable strategy" of an assault on this vast, complex home of 352,000,000 persons.

The mineral and other wealth of India is so great that the value of all the other lands thus far vanquished by the Axis powers pales by comparison.

Its 1,808,679 square miles, about equal to the area of Europe without Russia contain the greatest resources of high grade iron ore in the world.

India produces a third of the world's manganese and three quarters of its sheet and block mica, two vital elements in modern mechanized warfare.

Second in Cotton Output

It is second only to the United States in production of cotton, with an average yearly yield of 7,000,000 bales — sufficient to clothe the world's armies. India produces more sugar than any other country, and its supply of fine timber appears inexhaustible.

In India the invader would find a sizable proportion of the world's cattle population, besides nearly 50,000,000 sheep and goats. Annually the country tans 20,000,000 cattle hides.

Bengal, furthest east of the Indian Provinces and the first into which the Japanese would plunge after fighting their way through Burma, produces twice as much jute manufactured goods as the rest of the world. Burlap sacks by the million have gone to England to be filled with sand.

Coal is to be found almost everywhere in India, the biggest and finest field being located at Chota Nagpur, adjoining Bengal. Rice, the country's staple food, is grown in overwhelming quantities; tea is one of its biggest exports.

In fact, about the only thing of importance missing from Britain's great oriental treasure house is oil, and the Japanese in conquering Burma would have gone a little way toward satisfying their needs in that respect. Burma is loaded with lead, tin, and tungsten.

Storehouse of Materials

Thus the Japanese in pushing westward toward Mandalay, Calcutta and Bombay are gambling for even greater stakes than in their preliminary assaults on Malay, the Philippines, and the Dutch East Indies.

Possession of the vast country would give the invader not only a storehouse of essential raw materials but a tremendous war manufacturing plant as well, for Indian industry has been stepped up greatly since the present conflict began. Fighting equipment from its plants has gone in an ever-growing stream to England and to other fronts.

At the last report, Indian ordnance factories, trade workshops and railway workshops were producing 700 different items of munitions, while 54 firms were making machine tools. Its output of filled shells was 24 times greater than its prewar capacity, and eight times the number of guns were being produced.

A big program for building armored vehicles is well under way, and two types of American warplanes, a trainer and a fighter, are coming off India's first assembly lines. India's workmen are shaping everything from bridges to bolts. Its shipyards are producing scores of minesweepers, subchasers and other small craft for the Royal Indian Navy, which is responsible for the defense of its own coasts and seaports. It is estimated that close to 50 per cent of India's budget has been directed to the war effort.

Ranks Next to England

Thoroughly appreciating India's importance to the conduct of the war, as well as the tempting bait it is to the Axis powers, the British have made mighty efforts to protect their prize possession. They have made this their second biggest objective, with only defense of England itself coming before.

Both Libyan campaigns against the Italians and Germans were undertaken not so much to prevent the loss of Egypt as to head off at its source any push of the Axis across the Suez Canal and into Palestine—a springboard for India. They hastily pushed the Vichy French out of Syria for the same reason when the Germans threatened to gain the ascendancy there.

Last summer the British suddenly transferred their leading general, Sir Archibald P. Wavell, from Egypt to Simla to take command of the Indian Army. At the time there was wide conjecture that General Wavell had been "demoted" because of the disasters at Crete and the Germans' counter-offensive in Libya, but it is clear now that the British simply wanted their biggest man on the biggest job.

Army's Equipment Rushed

The Indian Army was being increased and equipped with the greatest possible speed. From about 250,000 men at the start of the war it had grown to more than 1,000,000 at the end of 1941, exclusive of those fighting abroad. Until his recent appointment as Commander in Chief of the United Nations forces in the Southwestern Pacific war zone, General Wavell prepared India's defenders for the blow now approaching through Burma.

This army of Gurkhas, Pathans, Rajputs and Sikhs will be some thing for the Japanese to meet. It is a tough, disciplined and well equipped force, its valor proved in battle in both wars, from France to the Northwest frontier. The Indian soldier has shown, in the reports of British officers, "a remarkable aptitude for modern mechanized warfare."

But this is the bright side of the picture. On the other side is the fact that India's millions still are a bewilderingly divided people, restless under British rule and determined upon the independence which Britain steadfastly refuses to grant.

It does not help that Indian political leaders frequently recall Winston Churchill's having said in Parliament that "it would be monstrous if we were to hand over those millions of human beings to be exploited and harassed by a small, bitter and unrepresentative group of gangs and cliques.

The wonder is, under the circumstances, that India's war effort has reached its present proportions. The answer is that the Indians intensely hate the dictatorships, whereas their long quarrel with the British is more of a family affair, to be soft-pedaled temporarily for the common good.

200 Languages Spoken

Mohandas K. Gandhi, leader of millions of Indians and sharpest thorn in the side of the British for more than 20 years, resigned as leader of the All-India Party Congress and announced last Dec. 30 that his civil disobedience campaign was off for the duration.

Other Indian leaders refused to drop the fight, contending that this was the prime opportunity to force Britain to give India an ironbound promise of Dominion status after the war. Among those who were jailed since war began were Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the India National Congress, now free; three former Presidents, four former Prime Ministers of Provinces and 11 ministers.

Censorship is strict. Assembly is forbidden, and all newspaper headlines must be submitted before publication in the 16 Provinces that comprise British India. These measures are not imposed in the individual Indian States, such as Hyderabad, Mysore and Kashmir, because the Princes who rule those rich States are militantly loyal to Britain. The Princes have made large private gifts to the war fund. Six squadrons of Indian gift planes participated in the Battle of Britain after the disaster at Dunkirk.

One of the greatest barriers to a complete understanding between the British and the Indian people remains the very complexity of the Indians themselves—the fact that they speak more than 200 different languages, the bewildering diversity of their religious beliefs.

There were at last count 239,195,140 Hindus, 77,677,545 Mohammedans, 12,786,806 Buddhists, and so on down through literally hundreds of sects. None has much to do with the other.

First Two Planes Produced in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi, India, Feb. 10

Moving forward rapidly in one of its latest industrial endeavors for the war, India produced recently its first two airplanes. One was a Curtiss Hawk fighter plane. The other was a Barlow trainer.

Both planes were completed in the Hindustan Aircraft factory in Delhi. Air maneuvers were recently concluded in the Northwest Frontier region.

Army Autograph Hunters Hail Ruth in Hollywood

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 10 (AP)—Boys hardly had a chance when Babe Ruth, former big boy of swat, arrived Feb. 8 to play in a movie. The former big league slugger was met by a boys' band, but the hero worshippers who nearly swept him off his feet were soldiers clamoring for autographs.

Ruth will play himself in the Lou Gehrig baseball picture, "The Pride of the Yankees," in which Bill Dickey, New York Yankee catcher, and other diamond stars have parts.

Chiang Kai-shek in India

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 10 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has arrived in India with his staff officers for consultations, and his meeting with the British and India officials was hailed by the Viceroy as one "which bodes our enemy no good and this they will soon learn to their cost."

"This meeting sets the seal upon the comradeship-in-arms of two great nations which between them number 800,000,000 souls, one third of the world's population,' Viceroy Lord Linlithgow told Generalissimo Chiang at a reception.

"It is a meeting which bodes our enemy no good and this they will learn to their cost," he emphasized.

In reply, the generalissimo referred to the movement of Chinese troops to the defense of Burma and India and added:

"We pledge to our valued ally, who occupied an important and unique position, our friendship and co-operation in defeating the common foe, prepared to defeat aggression and insure victory for the democratic front."

The announcement today of Generalissimo Chiang's arrival said he had come for talks with the Government and especially the Commander in Chief. Generalissimo Chiang is the United Nations' supreme commander of all land and air forces in the Chinese theater of war.

Egypt Strengthens Ties Politically With Britain

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 10 (AP)—Sir Amin Osman Pasha was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers yesterday, becoming the first political liaison officer between the British Embassy and the Egyptian Government.

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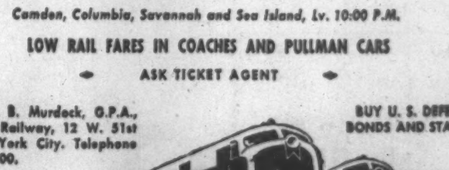

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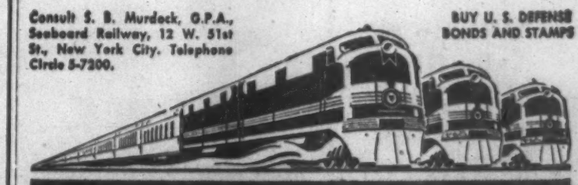

Go Modern - Go SEABOARD

House Action Warns OCD No Cash for 'Boondoggling'

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 — The Office of Civilian Defense today had notice from Congress that it must quit "boondoggling" or expect its funds to be cut.

The warning came in the form of a House amendment to a $100,000,000 OCD equipment appropriation prohibiting the money to be used for instruction in physical fitness by "dancers, fan dancers, or by street or theater shows."

Actually, the amendment will have little effect on the controverted employment of Melvyn Douglas to head the OCD Arts Council and Miss Mayris Chaney, dancer protege of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, since the $100,000,000 is allotted entirely for gas masks and fire-fighting equipment to be divided among local communities.

But, as Representative Leland M. Ford, (R) of California, sponsor of the amendment, explained to the House, the intention "was to establish a principle here to show that we are not in favor of that type of boondoggling, and to see that in the future funds were not spent for any such purposes."

Rift With Morgenthau

Since the $100,000,000, hanging fire in Congress since early last fall, is urgently needed for the purchase of equipment, the House did not wait to finish all its grievances against the OCD but merely attached Mr. Ford's amendment to the bill by a voice vote.

Then, as a part of the same revolt against "glamour" in defense, the Congressmen, by a vote of 259 to 112, refused to reimburse the Treasury for $80,000 it already had paid to Walt Disney for a Donald Duck short, "The New Spirit," being shown all over the country to encourage millions of income-tax payers to make out their returns cheerfully.

Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, met the vote with the retort that he hoped "everything we do in the Treasury is as good as this particular picture" and the announcement that he would try to get the Senate to restore the eliminated item.

The name of Mrs. Roosevelt, who admitted Feb. 9 that she had recommended Miss Chaney but refused to take the responsibility for the Douglas appointment, was brought into the House debate only incidentally. One Democratic Congressman, who had threatened to suggest on the floor of the House that Mrs. Roosevelt leave the OCD and "take her friends with her," was dissuaded by his colleagues.

Mrs. Roosevelt was defended by Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey as "the woman who has done more for the women of this country than any other."

Some 'Duds' Expected

A warning to the House not to spend too much time discussing OCD "glamour" appointments when conscientious home defenders all over the country are wating for equipment was voiced by Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri. "Five per cent of all shells," he told the house, "are duds. We cannot expect 100 per cent perfection.

"The enemy," he added, is closing in on us on Bataan and at Singapore, and we talk about dancers."

Referring to Miss Chaney, appointed to direct children's physical fitness activities at a salary of $4,600, Representative E. E. Cox, (D) of Georgia told the House he would take the advice of a "wholesome country housewife" above that of a dancer in such matters.

Monday's vote by the House reaffirmed the antidancer amendment passed tentatively on Feb. 6. Over the week end New Deal leaders tried to line up enough votes to defeat it but were unsuccessful. Dissatisfaction with the present OCD setup was evident even in normally staunch New Deal backers, indicating the issue has not yet been finally setfled.

Mr. Cannon pointed out to the House that another OCD appropriation, covering administrative expenses, will be before Congress "in a few weeks at most" and the dissatisfaction with personnel and organization can be aired more fully then.

Democratic Ideals Near, Cameron Says

DETROIT, Feb. 10 (AP)—William J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Company said Feb. 8 the world "is perhaps nearer the dawn of true realization of the four great ideals of the democracies than we had believed."

He declared the theories of political, economic, and religious unity and of racial destiny of the Axis nations were "base counterfeits" of those set up by the democracies.

"The counterfeit attempt to establish world unity of faith is evidence of belief in the possibility and necessity of such a unity," he asserted. "The present false emphasis on racial superiority counterfeits something very real.

"When the counterfeit is in circulation, we may assume that the genuine is somewhere nearby."

Four Plead Innocent On Agent Charges

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Three Americans and one Japanese alien pleaded innocent yesterday upon arraignment before Justice T. Alan Goldsborough in District Court on charges of conspiracy to violate the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The defendants were: Ralph Townsend of Lake Geneva, Wis.; David Warren Ryder and Frederick Vincent Williams, San Francisco publicity men; and Tsutomu Obana, former Secretary of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco, who has been in a detention camp. The Americans are free under $5,000 bond each.

The Government charges that the four distributed propaganda in this country on behalf of Japan.

McNutt Asks States To Aid the Handicapped

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP) — Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, has requested Governors of all States to give "every consideration" to the vocational rehabilitation and employment of physically handicapped persons, including discharged, wounded or injured members of the armed forces.

The Federal Security Agency, he said, now is working out plans for expanding vocational rehabilitation programs.

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Americas' Plans for a Unified Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Air travel from Nome to Magellanes with no more fuss than an air journey from New York to Chicago is the goal now being sought as a symbol of the unified relations between North and South America.

The first steps in co-ordinating the schedules of air lines in North and South America, and standardizing many of the regulations and practices, have already been taken.

A master plan of air communication throughout the Americas—covering aviation law, systems of signals, beams, lights and other airport aids, and the training of pilots and personnel—is the aim of the permanent American Aeronautical Commission now taking shape among the Americas, the Associated Press says.

Working quietly, the nations of Argentina, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras, Bolivia, Chile, and the United States already have established national commissions of aviation experts to co-operate on the international commission, the Associated Press continues.

Exit of Axis Helps

Impetus has been given to the airline co-ordination move by the ouster of Axis or Axis-controlled air lines and pilots from Latin America, and the recent inauguration of American-operated lines.

As long as since 1916 simplified air travel co-ordination between the Americas has been a goal according to Thomas Burke, Chief of the State Department's Division of International Communications. The idea originated, he said, among the delegates to the Pan-American Aeronautical Conference held in that year at Santiago, Chile, says the Associated Press.

Formation of the various national aviation commissions followed informal air tours made last year in the United States by Latin American military officials. Under plans provided each of these commissions is to adopt its own codes and then meet to formulate a code regulating air transport for the hemisphere. These commissions, it was agreed, should be made up of technical experts on aeronautics and aviation, airline operation, international aviation law, and sanitary codes.

U. S. Commission

The American commission appointed by President Roosevelt contains many officials who are virtually named ex-officio and is headed by Mr. Burke. Others are Reed M. Chambers, United States Aviation Insurance Underwriters; John C. Cooper, Jr., Vice-President of Pan American Airways; Harold R. Harris, Vice-President of Pan American-Grace Airways; Richard E. Elwell, chief counsel of the Civil Aeronautics Board; Dr. J. C. Hunsaker, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. George W. Lewis, Director of Research of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics; Col. John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Ross A. McFarland, Harvard University; Capt. Denis Mulligan, Army Air Corps, and Theodore P. Wright, aeronautical statistician.

Georgia Training Speeded

The 60,000 planes called for annually by President Roosevelt will require a lot of new pilots, but

News in Aviation

when it is remembered that the Army says it takes eight to 10 men on the ground to keep one plane in the air, it is readily seen that eight to 10 aircraft mechanics and instrument experts will have to be trained every time a pilot is given his wings. Likewise an increase, but to a lesser degree, in air traffic operations personnel will be required to keep pace with the growing demand.

This challenge is being admirably met by the schools and colleges of Georgia. The only school for air traffic controllers in the United States is being conducted by the CAA at the Atlanta Municipal Airport.

Two Fulton County high schools —Fulton High and Russell High —began 18 months ago to turn out aircraft instrument workers and mechanics. In addition to their regular equipment, which was offered free by the Fulton County Board of Education for night classes, the Government supplied $40,000 of additional equipment.

At Fulton High may be found what is claimed to be the only class in the country for aircraft instrument repair men, taught both theoretically and practically. Men making satisfactory grades in this six months course, taught by C. F. Nisbet, Jr., of Delta Air Lines, have been admitted to civil service as junior mechanics without examination. During the first part of January, 26 graduates of this class have been placed in jobs paying from $1,860 to $2,200 a year.

While apprentices in jewelry and electrical shops have comprised the majority of those taking this course, still others, among them a beautician, have made good marks. This beautician only recently was given a foreman's job in an Ohio plane plant at an annual salary of $2,200.

Practically all the instructors in the 39 night classes are experts from the shops of Delta Air Lines at the Atlanta Municipal Airport. The shop work in all of the Fulton County schools is under the supervision of R. K. Whitehead.

All Races Must Work Together, Mrs. Roosevelt Tells Negroes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt last night told a patriotic mass meeting of Negroes that "all of us of every possible background must fight together to win the war and win the peace."

The audience crowded into the 60-year-old Metropolitan African Methodist Church.

The presiding officer, W. C. Hueston, a former judge at Gary, Ind., cautioned his audience before Mrs. Roosevelt's arrival:

"Now, don't get so interested in seeing how she looks that you won't give her a rousing welcome."

His audience laughed and a moment later Mrs. Roosevelt came down the red-carpeted aisle. The audience remembered and applauded. Mrs. Roosevelt was seated on the middle row of the three-tier platform.

Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, former Pennsylvania State representative—the first Negro woman to serve in a State Legislature and now racial adviser in the Office of Civilian Defense—introduced her boss, Mrs. Roosevelt, who is Assistant Director of OCD. She said:

"If white people will permit the President and Mrs. Roosevelt to work out their plans, not calculated to hurt anyone's feelings, but to give consideration to race problems not as a philanthropic gesture but as a great aid to national unity, then America will take her place and make democracy a reality in all the world."

Mrs. Roosevelt told them "We are working together for a great hope—the possibility of offering to the world a practical demonstration that people of different races and religions can be unified in purpose and can live peacefully together."

MacLeish to Clear Cabinet Speeches

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP) — Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said Feb. 7 that Cabinet Officers and other high Federal officials had been asked to clear their speeches in advance with Archibald MacLeish, head of the Office of Facts and Figures.

Mr. Early said his own office had been handling this task for nine years, but that due to heavier duties at present without any larger staff he had asked Mr. MacLeish to take over the work in cooperation with him.

Heretofore, Mr. Early said, some Cabinet Officers were very careful to submit their speeches in advance, but this was not a hard and fast ruling. Some submitted and some did not, he added, and expressed the hope that the new policy would be uniform as to all.

Faith in Sunshine Keeps Free Paper

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—The St. Petersburg Times announced in its Sunday morning issue that it is taking over the famous sunshine offer of a free paper to all of its customers any day the sun does not shine in St. Petersburg.

The plan, which started 31 years ago, will be dropped by the Evening Independent, its originator, on Feb. 28. The Times will take over March 1.

The Times' action was prompted by a desire to keep the "free paper" stunt in St. Petersburg since this is the "only city in the world where a free paper is distributed on sun-shineless days."

In 31 years the Independent gave away only 146 issues, an average of 4¾ issues a year.

Automobile Tire Theft High Misdemeanor in N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10 (AP)—The New Jersey State Assembly gave final enactment to a bill making automobile tire thefts high misdemeanors punishable with a maximum of seven years' imprisonment and $2,000 fine. The measure now goes to Gov. Charles Edison.

Under existing State statutes, car thefts are misdemeanors punishable by a maximum prison sentence of three years and $1,000 fine.

Aliens Aided By Confusion In California

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

General confusion, most potent of the Quislings, has slashed at public opinion and official activity hereabouts until, if it were not for Generals Douglas MacArthur, Sir Archibald P. Wavell and their gallant armies, the Japanese General Staff might well choose this particular time for a blow at this Western front of the United States.

Reporting this apparently confused thinking is in no respect intended to give aid and comfort to the enemy, but rather to draw home attention to it so something like concerted thought and action may be substituted for their lack, and so that those who read may recognize this made-in-America enemy weapon for just what it is.

The core of the difficulty is a made-in-Japan concept of citizenship, manifested in this country in the dual citizenship of many American-born Japanese, claimed as citizens by Tokyo in disregard of the United States Constitution and, in some cases at least, of the avowed wishes of the citizens themselves.

Recent Appeal

Over the week end Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles, which is the location of the nation's largest Japanese colony; Gov. Culbert L. Olson of California, Tom L. Clark, Alien Enemy Control Co-ordinator of the United States Department of Justice; Lieut. Gen. John L. Dewitt, Commanding Officer of the 4th Army and the Western Defense Command; Attorney General Earl Warren of California, and others high in official position, brought the weight of their positions to bear on the general Japanese problem, with its ramifications. Since varying viewpoints of the general situation were presented, and varying plans of action advocated, the effect upon public opinion and upon the situation itself was anything but clarifying. Mayor Bowron expounded even more forcefully than before his opinion that all Japanese, alien and American-born alike, should be sent to inland farming areas to raise produce for the Army and Navy for the duration of the war; and, furthermore, that the loyal ones should be glad to do it for the country's sake, and the disloyal ones should thus be effectively interned.

Governor's Stand

Governor Olson was quoted from Sacramento as saying that he opposed the demand from some quarters for the mass evacuation of all adult Japanese—alien and citizen alike—to the interior of the United States, but said he will recommend the plan to the Federal Government unless the Japanese show they are 100 per cent behind this country.

From General Dewitt's headquarters in San Francisco was sent to law enforcement agencies in the State this curt message: "You are instructed to be on the alert for sabotage and subversive acts, particularly in areas where defense activities exist. Report immediately to this office occurrences of a suspicious nature."

United States Department of Justice men emphatically believe they have the situation well in hand with their widespread arrests of several hundred alien Japanese known or even suspected of subversive leanings. Whatever opinions they expressed, it is well understood that some of the Federal law enforcers believe local civilian authorities have meddled in a problem that was not their concern, and that they have approached the borders of that oft-denied state of thinking known as hysteria.

The Army and Navy are taking no part in the public debate, but it is known that some, at least, of those officers charged with the safety of military establishments near which masses of Japanese live, cheered when Mr. Clark announced: "The Federal Government has a certain program. . . . But if at any time the Department of Justice cannot carry out the requests of the Army and Navy I will recommend that restricted martial law be inaugurated." Something akin to martial law is going into effect in defense production and military or naval zones up and down the coast. This applies only to alien Japanese, however; the American-born are as free as anyone, legally, to go where they like.

Prompt Approval Seen On Defense Power Line

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10 (AP)—A prompt legislative "OK" on construction of a defense power line across State forest preserves appeared certain as the result of a Republican Senate leader's expressed conviction the electricity is "urgently needed."

Back from an airplane flight over Northern New York and an eight-mile Lewis County tract, site of a projected New York City-Massena power line, Senate Majority Leader Joe R. Hanley said he believed the power is required "as soon as possible" to step up production of aluminum for bombers.

'Jehovah's Witnesses' Case Review Try Fails

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP) — Erminio Morante, member of "Jehovah's Witnesses," failed yesterday to get a Supreme Court review of his conviction on charges of violating a New York State law prohibiting the distribution of pamphlets on Sunday.

Mr. Morante, who distributed the pamphlets in Mount Kisco, N. Y., appealed from the Westchester County Court, which fined him $10 and suspended payment of the fine.

Candidates Scan Records As 1942 Campaign Begins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 — The 1942 election campaign has already begun.

A lot of Congressmen who voted against military preparedness are scurrying for cover.

Isolationists are issuing statements seeking to justify their former position.

Republicans are looking over their war preparedness record, wondering what voters will think.

Formation of a new anti-Roosevelt coalition is in prospect, with erstwhile isolationists trying to climb aboard the bandwagon of critics of the way the war is being handled.

What of the Voters?

Chief question is whether the election will turn on the congressional record prior to Pearl Harbor, or on Administration weak points since then.

In other words, will the public throw out a Congressman because he voted against the Draft Act, or will it elect a Congressman, irrespective of his vote on the Draft Act, because he attacked OCD "boondoggling"?

Or will a constituency ignore both questions and throw out a Congressman because he just voted himself a pension? All these questions are in the back of Congressional thoughts now. They will increasingly influence votes and speeches from now on.

On the pre-Pearl Harbor preparedness votes the Republicans have an admittedly weak record. This is shown in the following ballots. In the fall election it should be recalled all members of the Lower House come up, including 263 Democrats, 164 Republicans, and 5 of smaller parties, plus three vacancies to fill.

Senate Campaigns

In the Senate one third of the members come up, including 23 Democrats, 8 Republicans, and 1 Independent.

Most conspicuous isolationist in the House is Rep. Hamilton Fish (R) of New York.

No Senate isolationist as prominent as Mr. Fish comes up for reelection, but Senators Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois, Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, and John Thomas (R) of Idaho, have voted against the Administration on a half dozen basic preparedness bills.

Here follows the Democratic and Republican voting record, in Senate and House, on five crucial preparedness measures: Repeal of the arms embargo; passage of the lend-lease bill; adoption of the draft law; the bill to extend training under the draft law, and the practical repeal of the Arms Embargo Act.

The Voting Record

Each one of these Administration bills was of primary importance to American defense, the defense of Latin America, or the support of the democracies fighting abroad. Without any one of these bills the United States would have been hamstrung in the war provoked by the Japanese attack.

The record shows that in each case the President received the support of a majority of his own party, but that a Republican majority voted against the bill.

1. Repeal of the arms embargo:
In the Senate, Democrats voted 54 for repeal and 12 against; and in the House 220 for to 36 against.
Republicans in the Senate voted 8 for repeal and 15 against; while in the House they voted 21 for, and 143 against.

2. Passage of the lend-lease bill:
In the Senate, Democrats voted 49 for the bill to 13 against; and in the House they approved it 236 for to 25 against.
The Republicans, however, voted against it in the Senate 10 to 17; and in the House 24 to 135.

3. Adoption of the Draft Act:
Democrats in the Senate voted for the bill 50 to 17 and in the House 211 to 33.
Republicans, on the other hand voted against it in the Senate 8 to 10; while in the same way in the House they disapproved 52 to 112.

4. Extension of draft training:
Senate Democrats approved the bill 38 to 16; and in the House they voted for it, 182 to 65.
Republicans in the Senate voted against it, 17 to 13; and in the House 21 to 133.

5. Final Neutrality Act Revision:
Senate Democrats voted for it, 43 to 15, and House Democrats 189 to 53 against.
Republicans, however, in the Senate voted against the bill, 6 to 21; while in the House they opposed it 22 to 137.

Recapitulation of Votes

Recapitulating the above votes, they show that not one of these five crucial bills would be law today if it had been left to the Republicans on these ballots.

In the Senate this fall the terms of the following eight Republican senators expire:

Joseph H. Ball, Minnesota; Styles Bridges, New Hampshire; C. Wayland Brooks, Illinois; Arthur Capper, Kansas, Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; Minority Leader Charles L. McNary, Oregon; John Thomas, Idaho, and Wallace H. White, Maine.

President Roosevelt appealed to voters to support candidates, irrespective of party, who backed the policy of preparedness. Wendell L. Willkie indorsed the recommendation.

By such a standard Senator Ball has supported Mr. Roosevelt, on all major preparedness votes. Also Senator Bridges backed all major preparedness bills, although he voted to limit the use of United States forces to the Western Hemisphere.

On the other hand, Senators Brooks, Capper, and Thomas have an almost unbroken anti-preparedness record. If their votes had obtained there would now be no Lend-Lease Act, no Draft Extension Act, as well as other major preparedness bills.

Opposed Arms Embargo

The other three Republicans, Senators White, Lodge and McNary, all voted against repeal of the arms embargo, voted to limit armed forces to the Western Hemisphere, to limit draft extension to six months, and to keep ships out of belligerent combat zones. Senators Lodge and McNary voted against final revision of the neutrality Act.

On the other hand, the three Senators went along with President Roosevelt in favoring the original Draft Act and all voted for the Lend-Lease Bill, while Senators White and McNary voted for full 18-months extension of the draft service on the final vote.

Laura Ingalls Before Court

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Laura Ingalls, woman flier, was described by a government attorney in District Court today as "an intense German sympathizer" in the pay of the German Government.

Miss Ingalls is charged with failing to register with the State Department as an agent of the Reich before the United States entered the war. A jury of 10 men and two women was selected to hear the case.

M. Neil Andrews, a special assistant to the Attorney General, told the jury that Miss Ingalls constituted herself "a missionary for the Nazi cause."

"Not only was she an agent in that sense," said Mr. Andrews, "but she was constantly in touch with the German Embassy here and with German Consulates elsewhere. She received money directly and indirectly from Baron Ulrich von Gienanth, Second Secretary of the German Embassy."

Mr. Andrews said Miss Ingalls was "making speeches from one end of this country to another," and charged that "her whole effort was to prepare this country for the new order of Adolf Hitler."

He said she was constantly in touch with Hans Thomsen, the German Charge d'Affaires in this country; Fritz Wiedemann, the former German Consul in San Francisco who was an intimate of Hitler, and Fritz Wagner and his wife, Bernhardine Wagner, minor attaches in the German Embassy here.

Defense Councils Assailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9—State and Local Defense Councils came in for heavy criticism from labor leaders and consumer officials at a labor symposium over the week end for alleged failure to protect the general consumer from price rises and provide adequate housing for defense labor.

Terming the Council's "political frauds," E. J. Lever, representative of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the Labor Division of the War Production Board, told a forum on Labor's wartime rule sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University and Pennsylvania State College, that the Councils should be abolished in favor of organizations more considerate of labor and consumer needs.

Joseph Swire, representative of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration, charged that Defense Councils were "hamstringing" consumer protection work in various Pennsylvania localities, while other spokesmen of the Office of Price Administration expressing their opinions after Sunday's symposium, said attempts by many Pennsylvania communities to begin measures for consumer protection had been thwarted by the local Defense Councils.

The OPA found that retreaded tires were being sold for $22 in Philadelphia where they should have been available at $6 or $7, it was charged as instancing the need for new consumer protection.

In such a state of affairs, Mr. Lever urged labor unions in every community to establish their own consumer groups to protect their interests.

Work Gets Under Way On New Dam at TVA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FONTANA, N. C.—Work on the Tennessee Valley Authority's Fontana dam, which will be 450 feet high and is destined to generate electricity for the production of 10,000,000 pounds of aluminum annually, has been started by a crew of 400 men. By midsummer, the number of workmen is expected to reach 1000 and 3000 at the peak of construction. This dam will be next to Boulder dam in height.

Engineers are drilling to determine the exact footing of the dam, which will impound the waters of the Little Tennessee River. The job of tearing away the earth will begin shortly. Three million yards of concrete will have been poured into the dam when it is completed in 1945.

Japanese Troops Closing Grip on Singapore

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against British Imperials who have been forced to fall back before the guns and airplane attacks of the invaders, the British acknowledged.

The Singapore radio went off the air at 12:30 p. m. London time today, according to Reuters, while London commentators described the situation at Singapore as so grave that the Japanese may have infiltrated into the city itself.

It was announced officially by British headquarters on the island that the Japanese had made further landings on Singapore island during the night between Sungei Mandai and Sungei Kranji, sending reinforcements to the advance guards which had crossed Sunday night and established fighting bases.

The communiqué also stated that the Japanese were continuing the familiar infiltration tactics by which they forced the British to withdraw time and again in the battle of Malaya.

Singapore's Governor, Sir Shenton Thomas, told the Straits Settlements Legislative Council:

"We are all in the hands of God from whom we can get comfort in our anxieties and strength to play the man and help one another in all the ordeals which are to come."

Civilians concentrated in the city area in the southern tip of the imperiled island did not need the Governor's words to bring home to them the fact that they were near the front.

Throughout the night artillery rumbled from the west. The northern sky was bright with the glow of oil tanks, burning for several days.

The noise of battle intensified after dawn. The drone of Japanese dive bombers and the sharper cracks of British antiaircraft guns could be heard from the sector where the British, Australian, and Indian troops were fighting to stem the Japanese advance.

British headquarters said the Japanese had maintained continuous dive bombing and machine-gun attacks on Imperial forward areas in the western sector as well as high level bombing attacks by large formations of planes.

The Tokyo radio broadcast a report that the Japanese were pouring troops across the causeway which had been breached by the British, but repaired during last night by Japanese engineers working at top speed.

It was learned that the Japanese, confronted last night with the hand-to-hand opposition of the British Imperials, had reinforced their advance units with strong forces.

The Japanese used steel troop land craft to cross the narrow moat.

The invaders were paying a huge price in casualties, but still they came on.

It was known that five Japanese divisions, perhaps 100,000 men, were in Malaya and evidence was that all were concentrated either in South Johore or on the island.

From Rome, the Italian news agency, Stefani, radiocast a Tokyo report that the Japanese had encircled Bukit Timah village, only about five miles northwest of the center of the City of Singapore and some eight miles south of Kranji Estuary, on Johore Strait, where a Japanese landing was made Sunday.

The British pilots apparently had their hands full over Singapore, for there were no reports yesterday of any RAF or Allied bombing of Japanese bases in Johore or of any reconnaissance over Malaya.

The Tokyo broadcast said Japanese forces commanded by Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita in a full scale assault on Singapore Island were reported to have captured Tengah airport, one of their first objectives, 10 miles northwest of Singapore City.

British forces are fleeing along the Island roads toward Singapore's suburbs closely pursued by Japanese troops and newly landed tank units, Domei dispatches said.

Other forces which penetrated deeply in the northwest part of the Island were reported by Domei to be attacking from the rear the British positions which had been arranged to defend the Singapore end of the Johore Bahru causeway, breached when the British withdrew into the Island.

The naval base on the north shore also was reported under attack, and three gun emplacements and pill boxes captured near the mouth of the Kranji River, just west of the causeway.

Japanese troops which landed during the night, paving the way in hard fighting for tanks, were said to be pressing steadily toward the interior.

Burma:

Japanese troops were stated by Japanese broadcasts to have entered Martaban at the mouth of the Salween River in Burma today, Domei reported.

Martaban, on the west bank of the Salween, is opposite the port of Moulmein, which fell ten days ago.

The town, a center of British resistance for the past week, was occupied at 2 p. m. local time, the agency reported.

The Japanese bombers had been attacking the railroad station of Thaton, 38 miles northwest of Martaban on the railroad to Rangoon, while British Blenheim bombers pounded the Japanese field headquarters at Paan, on the Salween River 30 miles north of Moulmein, it was reported.

Meanwhile British bombers, escorted by Allied fighters, attacked enemy positions in the Moulmein sector, the communiqué said.

Meanwhile fuller collaboration among the United Nations apparently was taking form through the visit to India of Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

What specific mission brought China's war leader and the United Nations' Supreme Commander in the China war theater here with his staff to confer with Indian officials was not disclosed.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, however, said the meeting set the seal on the comradeship-in-arms of China and India and that Japan would learn to its sorrow that it "bodes our enemy no good."

Apart from his key post in the United Nations' high command, General Chiang has tremendous stakes in the defense of Burma and India against the Japanese invaders driving toward Rangoon from Thailand.

Rangoon is the sea gate to the Burma Road, China's last transport route to the outer world, and India may become a second, alternative avenue for the foreign supplies for China's fighting millions.

There was speculation, too, that General Chiang's visit may presage the formation of an Asiatic alliance to counter Japan's grandiose co-prosperity sphere aspirations. General Chiang is widely regarded as the best-fitted leader in the Orient to galvanize India's political parties into realistic action.

General Chiang was accompanied was Madame Chiang Kai-shek. They will remain here several days as guests of the Viceroy. He left Chungking with Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, former British Ambassador to China, who has been designated as envoy to Moscow, and, en route through Burma, conferred with Lieut. Gen. T. J. Hutton, Commander of British forces there.

Dutch East Indies:

The Japanese forced a new landing today at Gasmata on the south coast of New Britain, Australian mandated island in the Bismarck Archipelago, according to dispatches from Canberra.

The Japanese landed in some force at Rabaul, port at the extreme northeast tip of the island last month. Since then Australian planes have repeatedly bombed Japanese ships in the harbor effecting much damage.

The new landing was announced in a communiqué by Army Minister Francis M. Forde.

New Britain lies just to the east of New Guinea, and about 600 miles northeast of the northernmost tip of Australia.

Meanwhile the Japanese thrust toward Java, wealthiest and most vital of the Dutch East Indies islands, intensified as the invaders put new landing forces ashore near Macassar, on the southwest arm of Celebes, and were reported driving on Bandjermasin, chief port on the south coast of Borneo.

In each case the Japanese were striking for footholds within easy bomber range of the important United Nations naval base at Surabaya. Macassar is some 500 miles to the northeast, and Bandjermasin about 300 miles almost due north.

With another arm of the Japanese offensive already established at Pontianak, on Borneo's west coast 440 miles north of the Indies capital of Batavia, Java was preparing to meet an all-out offensive at any moment.

The Japanese attack on Macassar was regarded as an indication that the Macassar Strait invasion fleet was on the move again. Halted for two weeks by the heavy losses inflicted by United States-Dutch air and naval action, this force was believed to have reorganized in the protected harbor of Balik Papan and to have obtained reinforcements in ships and men.

Both in the Macassar and Bandjermasin areas the Dutch garrisons were reported fighting delaying actions. No details were available on the Bandjermasin operations, for communications between Java and the Borneo port were broken off.

At Macassar, according to a communiqué released through the news agency Aneta, the Dutch again destroyed all military installations in advance of the enemy landings.

A flight of 20 Japanese bombers was reported to have attacked eastern Java yesterday, with the airdrome at Malang the chief objective. No damage was reported there.

The Dutch garrison at Amboina, the Indies' secondarry naval base, was said to be continuing its resistance, though the major portion of the island was reported in Japanese hands several days ago.

An authoritative Dutch source said the task of the Macassar and Bandjermasin garrisons was to delay the attackers as long as possible, since neither force is "strong enough to hold off the Japanese indefinitely or stand prolonged beleaguring."

Other sources said neither port would be adaptable for use as a Japanese base immediately—Macassar because the air port and harbor works presumably have been destroyed by the Dutch, Bandjermasin because it lies some 20 miles up the Barito River from the sea and therefore could be blockaded by Allied air and naval units.

Philippines:

A communiqué from General MacArthur emphasized the determination of his American-Filipino troops. The identifications of five veteran Japanese divisions on Bataan Peninsula, in addition to many other supporting troops, and the reported landing of reinforcements in the Lingayen Gulf areas, indicate the heavy odds against them.

"Fighting in Bataan during the past 24 hours was intermittend but of a particularly savage nature. The enemy suffered heavy casualties," the communiqué said.

"During the past 24 hours our troops shot down seven enemy planes. This brings the total hostile aircraft positively confirmed as destroyed in the Philippines since the outbreak of the war to 163. Many others were hit and probably destroyed, but their loss has not been definitely confirmed.

"Siege fire directed against our forts from concealed enemy batteries along the Cavite shore continued. Our counter-battery fire met with some success."

A communiqué stated: "The Commanding General, Hawiian Department, reports that the Royal T. Frank was sunk by a torpedo fired by an enemy submarine in the Hawaiian area on Jan. 28. Twenty-nine persons are missing and believed lost. Thirty-three survivors have reached an Hawaiian port.

"The Frank was a small inter-island freighter of 224 net tons, operating in Hawaiian waters. It normally carried a limited number of passenders."

U. S. Ships at New Zealand— Supply Route to East Is Won

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the supply lines from the factories to the battle front. We came in with a style befitting the event a full day ahead of schedule, carrying assurance to the New Zealanders and Australians that the hand of American protection had been extended across the Pacific to help them in their hour of travail.

Our arrival had been a carefully guarded secret. There were few people about the harbor and New Zealanders are not prone to public demonstrations or excitement. But when the first shore leaves had ended the bluejackets totaled the score of hospitality and found they had had difficulty spending any money. Hotels gave them free meals. Citizens took small groups to their homes. The crew quickly agreed that this was the most pleasing port they have visited in many months and only wish they could base here for the duration of the war.

Your correspondent's journey provided a Phoenix-like story of how the American Navy rose from the smoke and flame of Pearl Harbor to carry its battle flags and American might across 6,000 miles of the Pacific to the front lines. Steaming out of Pearl Harbor we passed the twisted wreckage of the Arizona and the rusting hull of the Oklahoma exposed—now indecently to public gaze. No battleships encumbered swift movements as our force went into action to secure the lines of communication to our allies. This was a modern Navy, freed, not crippled, by Pearl Harbor, freed to move with the speed of the air age.

Our first leg of the journey was by carrier. Day after day we lived in an incredible maze of a waterborne air field.

Lived With Natives

Our planes covered a great circle hundreds of miles in circumference while cruisers and destroyers constantly searched, halted and listened for enemy submarines and darted ahead, protecting and investigating. One night we heard the Japanese radio announcing the sinking of ships in our force, including ourselves. In the morning we climbed before sun-up to the sky control to see our entire force intact and no evidence of the enemy across the blue distances of the Pacific.

That was the most interesting but the least eventful part of the trip.

The Japanese literally did nothing to interfere with the original mission of this force which was to cover the movements of reinforcements to way stations along the supply route. It was life built around planes from the launching of the dawn patrol when the dark deck far below suddenly came to life with jets of licking blue flames until night when the last patrols came in to a dusk-darkened ship and we rode along to another dawn.

The moment came to choose between remaining with the force for an attack on the mandated Marshall Islands or taking a chance on getting to the Far East. The breeches buoy carried us to a destroyer and a destroyer to a tropic island. There we lived among natives whose homes are thatched domes on stilts and watched with them in awe as American forces moved into places where Robert Louis Stevenson has in the past been the major link with the outside world. Next only to a carrier is the excitement of traveling on a destroyer. Our final leg of the journey was in a world of speed driving through everything, the ship sometimes acting as though it were born for wings but denied this fullest expression of its desire. Twice the smudge of smoke on the horizon caused the alarm bell to ring. Engines were speeded until we drove above 30 knots while the crew manned guns and the ship prepared for action. But once it was an American freighter loaded with familiar tan American war supplies and the other time it was a Norwegian tanker. Almost reluctantly we resumed normal life and nosed toward New Zealand into a stiffening gale.

Morale Excellent

Through it all one acquires a tremendous admiration for these American boys. I never saw better morale anywhere. It's pure America at its finest, from our jaunty skipper who could make a destroyer behave like a racing car down through the crew who knew he could do anything and would do anything for him. They are young and fine and eager without bravado. They behave here in this port with a deep respect for those who have been carrying the load for two years with humility but with assurance.

Pacific Council Studies War as Whole

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Australia House here elicited the view that establishment of the Pacific War Council was not to minimize the importance of either the Eastern Group Council at Delhi, India, set up in 1940 or the Allied Supply Council, formed at Melbourne, Australia, within the past few weeks. For these are concerned with producing supplies and not controlling the use of them. The loss of Malaya, Hong Kong, and various other industrial centers in the Far East has emphasized the importance of alternative sources which have been created or exploited in India, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Those are countries represented in the Eastern Group Council at Delhi of which the Chairman is Sir Archibald Carter, representing Britain's Ministry of Supply.

Duties of Councils

Their combined function is to accelerate and co-ordinate production for the benefit of these countries themselves, for the Middle East, and for zones of operation east of Suez. The Allied Supply Council at Melbourne is concerned with the acceleration of Australia's industrial effort and the disposal of its fruits to the best advantage of Australia and the United Nations.

These Councils, in short, are engaged at close range with vitally important supply questions which must limit all conceptions of practicable united strategy favored by the Pacific Council at its London meetings.

The new Pacific Council setup in London is a concession to Australian demands for a right to have a stronger hand on the controls of the Allied war machine. But it already has been criticized on two grounds:

1. That if it had been established in Washington, as the Australian Government desired, it would be in more intimate contact with the combined Chiefs-of-Staff Committee there.

2. That since neither the United States nor Canada is represented on the Council it is, in effect, an advisory rather than an executive body since agreement with the United States is an indispensable prerequisite for any basic operational program.

However, the Dutch Government favored London as a meeting place and the arrangement is seen to hold certain advantages for most members since they are conferring in Europe near the scene of wider war while hammering out a policy in regard to the Pacific theater.

Right now it is the southwest region which carries the crisis. But it is of the utmost importance to the Allies as a whole that the Japanese should not break through the line at present bordering their expansion and increase the odds against the democracies in other zones. Already the unified command is handling a white-hot problem in the Southwest Pacific. The unification of operational control for the whole Pacific tends to be tightened increasingly via Washington through the London Council as an effort is made to insulate Japan's sphere of hostilities from those in which Germany and Italy are engaged.

Men on the spot must play for time—as Lieut. Gen. T. J. Hutton's forces in Burma and General Douglas MacArthur's troops in the Philippines are doing so gallantly now—but men at the conference tables of the various British-American commands are seeking to offset the shortsightedness of the past by a long view into the future.

Flamboyant manifestations of Axis military agreement emphasize the fact that the aggressors are working upon a co-ordinated and well-timed joint plan designed at the present stage to make the United Nations scatter their inadequate resources all around the globe so that adequate Axis concentrations can gain a steady succession of local successes with a view to undermining the Allied war structure as a whole.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill have made it clear that the Allies are not walking into that somewhat obvious trap. They have said, in effect: "Hitler shall come first."

But they also have said, in effect: "Everything possible shall be done to retrieve the situation in the Far East."

So, before much of immediate importance can attach to the discussion of Allied offensives anywhere, the priority claim is for building up the air and sea strength essential for "containing" the Japanese, reinforcing key points now threatened, and making possible in due course an Allied European land campaign to drive in upon the Germans from the west or south as the Russians come in toward Berlin from the East.

Naval superiority, plus the victory of the fighter command in the air battle over Britain, explains why the Allies have been able to make any sort of a show at all in the European theater. For only now are they beginning to have the makings of land and air forces constituting a serious threat to ambitious Axis plans. Only in one place have they built up an army which could undertake a serious offensive on more or less equal terms, as Mr. Churchill proudly announced. And today that army has been driven back in the western desert shuttle service which seems likely to run back and forth until one side can move up into its forward positions a strong enough force to take the enemy's rearmost one—a development experts describe as very difficult to encompass.

A combination of air and sea supremacy can eclipse the Japanese sun because the aggressors are operating over ocean tracts and are highly vulnerable once the tide of fortune turns.

But in Europe, it is primarily a land enemy that has to be reckoned with and his downfall is seen here to be fully as dependent upon the co-ordination of the Allies' best efforts as is a satisfactory solution to the urgent Pacific problem which the London conference has just tackled.

Japan won the first blow at Pearl Harbor. But Japan lost the battle of the supply lines, for our destroyer was only one unit. What else Admiral Leary commands is a closely guarded military secret, but as an eyewitness to the whole vast proceeding spreading over thousands of miles of ocean I feel completely confident that whenever the initial enemy thrust can be stopped the final result is only a matter of time. Our materials can get through and our factories are producing.

Vichy and Africa

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Martinique radio said Admiral Jean Darlan, Vice-Premier of Vichy France, told French newspapermen in Vichy yesterday, "the task of France is to do everything to consolidate our people in North Africa."

"Thanks to the wise policy of Marshal Pétain, French North Africa was spared from war," the radiocast, heard here by NBC, quoted Admiral Darlan.

Policies of Canadian Regime Upheld in All By-Elections

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in a Montreal constituency, is taken as a pretty clear indication that Mr. King's Government can now certainly adopt any measure of total war which it think snecessary.

Thus passes one of the great political crisis of modern Canadian history. But while the Government has emerged from the most serious danger in the long career of its leader, the issue of conscription remains unsettled. Without delay the Government will hold a plebiscite in which it will ask the electors not whether they favor overseas conscription but whether they are ready to free the Government of its pledge not to adopt conscription.

Must Get Man Power

However, a careful reading of cautious ministerial speeches in the last few days of national debate can leave only one conclusion: if the electors vote affirmatively overseas conscription will follow the moment that voluntary recruiting, now ample, ceases to provide adequate man power.

Yesterday's victory for the Government was clearly a vote against extremism on both sides of the conscription issue. Mr. Meighen represented the extreme conscriptionist view, the view that the Government should impose overseas conscription immediately even though it was solemnly pledged against it at the general election of 1940.

No student of Canadian politics would argue that Mr. King's successes in French-speaking Quebec constituted a vote in favor of conscription. It was perfectly clear from the speeches of his associates that though he himself made no specific commitment, Mr. St. Laurent was supported by thousands of French Canadians who will vote against conscription in the plebiscite.

Meaning of Results

In Montreal Mr. Fauteux declared emphatically against conscription. Only the plan to hold a plebiscite has been indorsed in Quebec.

The Ontario seat of Welland rendered the same verdict by electing Mr. Mitchell, the new Minister of Labor. The opinion on conscription of Welland, a typical industrial area, is not indicated clearly by this result because the issue over Mr. Mitchell did not permit the battle to be sought on a clear conscription issue.

But by far the most striking result was in the Toronto seat of South York which has been virtually a pocket borough of the Conservative Party for nearly 40 years. Not only was the leader of the Conservative Party newly chosen. But Mr. Meighen reentered active public life to lead the Conservatives after one of the most distinguished careers in modern Canada. Why was he overwhelmingly defeated by an unknown Socialist?

All Canada, rather dazed, asks that question today. The answer goes much deeper than the simple conscription issue. Mr. Meighen demanded immediate conscription of men but his successful opponent demanded conscription of men, wealth, and industry, a straight Socialist program.

Equality in Sacrifices

At the last minute Mr. Meighen urged the conscription of wealth also, but this apparently had little effect against his life-long reputation of extreme conservatism and his association with large business enterprises.

The vote in South York could only be construed as the largest victory for the Left in Canada's history, and it was construed by the Government as a deep sign of social protest, a demand for greater equality in the sacrifices of the war.

The result will vitally affect the Government's future economic policies. It will be considered by some observers as the portent of a new alignment in Canadian politics, the gradual disappearance of the Conservative Party and the substitution of the Socialist Party as the opposition. While it is too early to judge of that yet, it would be hard to exaggerate the impact of South York on the Government and on Parliament.

Finally yesterday's victories were another vindication of Mr. King's remarkable political judgment. He has willingly undergone silence, humiliation and equivocation for weeks to win victories among both racial groups of Canada, a maneuver which was not palatable to him or his party. But the result no doubt is accepted as justifying all this strategy. The main result, through the victory in Quebec, is to prevent a racial schism like that which divided the nation under similar conditions in 1917.

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TO GET IT READ—PUT IT IN THE NEW YORK SUN

The Sun
NEW YORK

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—February 10, 1942
10c

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Helen West's Talent Plus Pins Equals Royal Opera Robes For Philadelphia Cast

By Alice Myers
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"We cope we hope" is the motto of the costume department of the Philadelphia Opera Company. The "department" is diminutive, blue-eyed Helen Stevenson West—plus her wardrobe and make-up assistants.

The costumes which are the fruits of their coping take so kindly to the footlights that they entirely belie the efforts required to produce them. Mrs. West's pride and joy are the silk wigs she made for Pelléas and Mélisande. To catch your breath at the length of that fair damsel's golden tresses or to marvel at the beauty of her lover's burnished locks is scarcely to realize the coping that went into their making.

Wigs of the required luxuriance, if supplied by a professional peruke maker, would have set the wardrobe budget back to the tune of $150 per head—practically the whole make-up allowance for the year. The situation called for drastic ingenuity, and as usual Mrs. West rose to the challenge. "I had to do a lot of experimenting," she says, "for I knew absolutely nothing about wig-making."

Tackles Any Problem

Now she tackles any coiffure problem, medieval or modern, with complete confidence. She has made no less than 22 wigs since those first two last year. For the impressive blanket of rich chestnut curls worn by Faninal in "Der Rosenkavalier," she twined silken curls by the yard around a pole and then lacquered them the desired color. When dry, they were slipped off the pole and sewed, each one individually, onto the fabric base of the wig.

"I knew I could make costumes, but I didn't know I could make wigs," laughed Mrs. West as, magician-like, she pulled one amazing example after another out of a hatbox.

Upstage and downstage as well as in milady's wardrobe—if you can keep up with her at all—is where you'll find Helen Stevenson West at any rehearsal or performance of the Philadelphia Opera Company. For "Westy," as she is called affectionately by cast and crew, is in demand everywhere at once. A lady's hem shortened where she tripped over it, a gentleman's girdle fastened more securely, a stray lock pinned up just in time for an entrance, a veil adjusted here, a cloak straightened there—"Westy" oversees everything, doing much of it with her own two hands. Sometimes she wishes she had a dozen.

She's Their Minuteman

"She's the minuteman of the opera house and the best natured person you ever met," declared cast-member Dorothy Sarnoff pirouetting in the make-up room's doorway to let "Westy" have one last, all-over look at Rosalinda's white satin gown. A dress rehearsal for the Boston performance of "Die Fledermaus" was then in progress.

Helen Stevenson studied to be an illustrator. When she entered the Philadelphia Museum School of Industrial Art, she didn't even know there was such a profession as that of costume designer. Her introduction to it came all of a sudden. Sent into a costumer's one day to get the outfits for an amateur theatrical she saw some "crummy-looking" sketches on the wall. "That's it—that's what I want to do," she thought to herself, confident that she could draw better sketches than those. "I knew just like that," she says, snapping her fingers. This was a year after she had graduated from the Museum School.

The costumer said he'd be glad to have her submit some sketches—and that was her first step on the road that has led to her present job as costume designer and wardrobe mistress of the Philadelphia Opera Company. Nine years as resident designer for Van Horn's, a large Philadelphia costumer, gave her ample training. During that time she did the University of Pennsylvania's Mask and Wig Show for eight successive seasons. Her sketches were accepted for "Boris Godounoff" which Van Horn's costumed for the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company. She designed 350 costumes, shopped for the materials, and made most of the headdresses. She did three more operas for the company that year and two the next.

Pitches Right In

Two productions for the Metropolitan and several for the Cleveland Opera Company swell the list of Mrs. West's achievements. She also designed the costumes for "The Marriage of Figaro" and the American première of "Lady Macbeth of Mzensk" by Shostakovitch, both produced by the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Mrs. West is not one of those designers who sketch costumes and leave their execution to alien hands. She pitches in and does everything. And it's fortunate she likes to, for there's not much leeway on a budget of only $1000 a year for all wardrobe requirements. She dyes many of the materials herself in order to save money as well as to get the exact colors she wants. As for sewing, her mother, back home in Illinois, gave her a good basic foundation, and the workroom at Van Horn's taught her to cut. She'll take a stab at cutting anything from men's boots to period evening gowns. "It's not as difficult as you think," she says, "if you keep your wits about you.

Likes Her Cast

"Besides," she adds with a twinkle, "it's easy here, because there's nothing to conceal. My casts are all young, slim, and handsome. They make my costumes look like a million."

As if the exacting demands of an opera company didn't lead her a merry enough chase, Mrs. West manages to hold down another full-time job—that of Instructor in Stage Costume Design at the Philadelphia Museum School of Industrial Art. "And it would break my heart to have to choose between them," she declares. Four of her pupils were with her in Boston, serving as "supers." "Good experience for them and lots of fun. They're having the time of their lives," she said, pointing out four young girls who looked as if they were thoroughly enjoying their supernumerary roles in "Die Fledermaus."

Advice to Young Aspirants

While her job sounds glamorous and she wouldn't exchange it for the world, Mrs. West offers no false hopes to young aspirants in the field. "It's not a large field," she explains "and it's very specialized. Either you are good or you aren't. If a girl is uncertain, I tell her not to do it. You have to take a terrible beating, and you have to think like mad all the time. There is always something coming up. You never know until the dress rehearsal what else you may have to cope with. You have to decide fast and improvise quickly.

"And you must be physically strong. Why, I must have covered 15 miles today," she laughed, as we tore down the stairs for the second time during the interview. (Apparently the elevator never catches up with her—we had raced up the stairs, too.) She had been at the Opera House since nine that morning and would be there until all the clothes from the evening's performance were packed away.

When Mrs. West meets a new male member of a cast, she looks first to his head and then—anxiously—to his legs. "Men's legs are the worst thing a designer has to cope with," she contends. "Either they look like broomsticks or like Indian clubs. I've had to have some men wear as many as six pairs of tights at once to make their legs look large enough. Most of the men in this cast, though," she added hastily, "have lovely legs."

The war is swiftly piling up fresh obstacles for Mrs. West and her crew to cope with. "So many counters today are empty that I couldn't possibly make the costumes this year that I made last," she said. "But my greatest worry is safety pins and hairpins. With these standbys on the ration list, it looks to me as though this opera would just about have to fold up," she declared.

In the face of this emergency, it is now the audience's turn to hope she copes.

Larry Gordon; Robert M. Lewis

Helen Stevenson West, costume designer of the Philadelphia Opera Company, and some of her handiwork. Top left: From his silk rayon wig of titian red powdered with silver to his tall electric blue velvet boots, Pelléas, hero of the Maeterlinck-Debussy opera, is clad in an outfit of Mrs. West's designing. Top right: Mrs. West in her studio, at work on sketches for the Company's production of the world première of Deems Taylor's new opera, "Ramuntcho," which takes place in Philadelphia tonight. Below: Costuming the Philadelphia Opera Company's six-foot-four King Arkel was a man-sized job for the Company's diminutive designer. "Something like making a circus tent," she says. His cloak alone contains 18 yards of material and weighs more than 25 pounds, and it was no small job gilding the cotton cord that trims both cloak and crown. His beard and wig are also Mrs. West's creations, made of silk rayon, specially dyed and lacquered for sheen.

She Puts Her Typewriter To Work Making Friends With Latin America

By Ruth H. Roser
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of Latin America's "good neighbors" is a young Cleveland (Ohio) newspaperwoman who looks like one of the señoritas she writes about.

Only recently has recognition started to come to Miss Mary Hirschfeld for her efforts in promoting inter-American solidarity. Newspaper articles have been published about her in Argentina, Puerto Rico, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.

Since 1935, when she made her first trip south of the border, Miss Hirschfeld has been writing steadily for her paper on western hemisphere affairs. In addition to her feature articles, she writes a Sunday column "Cleveland and Latin America." The column, begun last May, is believed to be the only one devoted to the furtherance of "good neighborliness" regularly printed in any metropolitan daily.

Answers Many Questioners

People call on her for all kinds of help. They want to know how they can get jobs in Latin America, what kind of passport regulations are necessary for traveling, where they can take inexpensive Spanish lessons, whether export firms need translators? To all questioners Miss Hirschfeld is able to give information, because she is entirely familiar with her subject.

In answer to a question as to the advice she gives those who ask what they can do to become better acquainted with the "other Americans" she said: "I never give advice I do not take myself. If I tell people to travel, I do so myself. If I tell them to study Spanish, read books, purchase native handicraft, and listen to Latin-American music, I do all that too. Why I have even taken rhumba and tango lessons!

"Most important of all, though, is to watch our thinking. We must be 'good neighbors' in thought as well as in deed. We must not think in terms of superiority, neither must we let ourselves make snap judgments.

"We ought not to be angry," Miss Hirschfeld adds, "when some of the people of the other Americas do not do as we think they should." She reminds us that they have ties and emotions and problems that we should take into consideration when they do not see eye to eye with us in everything.

Credit Due Them Both

While credit is due Miss Hirschfeld, who said and did only good for Latin America when few people attached importance to it, some must also go to her paper's editor, Paul Bellamy, who gave Latin America a "chance" in his columns.

Dr. C. Langdon White, director of the Cleveland Council on Inter-American Affairs, at a civic luncheon, not long ago, said, "I don't suppose anyone has bothered to pat Mary Hirschfeld on the back, but I am taking this opportunity to do just that. No one in Cleveland has done as much as she to promote interest in Latin America."

The Cleveland Public Library recognized her accomplishments with a display entitled "Cleveland and Latin America." The exhibit, which had the Plain Dealer column for its theme, showed sample articles from local manufacturing and export companies that do business in Latin America. The display, which was on view for three months, was described by officials of the institution as a "crowd stopper."

Makes Friends Everywhere

Though she is the most inveterate user of the Public Library's Latin-American facilities, she has her own competent collection. She is thoroughly familiar with the latest books on the subject because she reviews them for the paper.

Each trip she takes is carefully planned. For several months before embarkation she is busy corresponding with key government officials and other news sources. And behind her, when she leaves each country, she always leaves a group of sincere friends — social workers, teachers, businessmen, artists, writers, and students.

It is no wonder Latin Americans find her "muy simpatica." She is small and slim. She has black hair, dark brown eyes, and an olive complexion, and usually she has the entertaining experience of being taken for a native of the country she is visiting.

Studies Problems of Women

She spent most of January in Mexico, gathering material for another series. And as is her wont she is slanting her interest toward the problems of women.

Feminist leagues in Cuba and Haiti have paid her special tributes. In Guatemala she gained the friendship of one of the most prominent women educators, the late Señora Natalia Gorriz v. de Morales.

"There is a lot more to Latin America than conga rhythms and coconut palms. Latin Americans have many seemingly insurmountable burdens, and if in any way we can help them, let us do so," Miss Hirschfeld urges.

Even though the war is filling our time, she feels that we should not drop our inter-American activities. We should not turn our backs on newly-made friends just because we are otherwise occupied. Let us continue to keep the hand of friendship across the Spanish Main, warmly clasped. This is her earnest plea.

City Editor's Assistant

Aside from her "good neighbor" concern, she has a full-time job as city editor's assistant. In the 12 years that she has been on the staff of Ohio's largest morning newspaper she has had a variety of positions. She has been in the question and answer office, the promotion and radio departments, the library, and she has served as a reporter.

No matter what job she has held, she has never strayed far from her typewriter, and she has more than 100 full-page Sunday magazine articles to her credit. Orphanages, factories, slum homes, hospitals, airplanes, schools—she has toured and inspected and written about all of them and more. Still unpublished is a collection of 24 short stories.

Miss Hirschfeld was born and educated in Cleveland. Except for her travels in Latin America she has stayed close to home, but she did take time out for a brief visit to France.

Before Latin America proved all-absorbing, her hobbies were Europe's 19th century royal families and the study of Napoleon Bonaparte.

That Old Bugbear, Bookkeeping, Proves Itself Firm Friend to the Family Budget

The Modern Wife—6

By Dorothy Hunt Smith
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once there was a young wife who offered to take over the active management of the family bank account. As her first gesture of independence she abolished the custom of accounting for every penny that was spent, and joyously bought chewing gum and bobby pins without having to put it down anywhere when she got home.

She felt very gay about this new freedom till she reached the end of the first year. Then, when she sat down with the check book and the bank book to make an annual statement, she found that disbursements exceeded income for that year.

A family conference ensued. The conversation went something like this:

He: "Well, we'll just have to cut down on clothes."

She: "Oh heavens, we didn't spend much on clothes. Maybe we could remember to turn off the lights."

He: "That doesn't save much. How about Christmas? Could we pare that a little?"

She: "Oh, I don't think we spent more than $25 on gifts—and that's less than most people."

He: "It must have been more than that. It was $25 just for the photographs."

She: "Well maybe $50 all together."

He: "That's quite a difference. Don't you *know* how much we spent?"

And so the Keeper of the Family Finances agreed that an accounting for the money was necessary.

Based on Actual Knowledge

A workable budget is a summary of last year's expenses plus the pious hope that this year the income will increase. One need not call any statement of projected expenses a budget unless it is based on actual knowledge of past expenses. Each family budget is individually tailored and no ready-to-wear budget will fit. Since the wife has to spend most of the money, she should keep the accounts, balance the check book, and set up the budget.

Now that we've decided that a budget is necessary, how do we go about setting one up? What items should be included? And how should they be classified?

First of all, we go out and buy a large block pad of yellow paper with lots of lines on it. Then we figure out what headings we shall use; then we keep careful accounts for a year. There are always a few fantastic items that refuse to be classified in orthodox columns so we put them under "Miscellaneous." A small book may be used and the items transferred at the end of the month, but that means more bookkeeping. With a pad large enough to have at least 31 horizontal lines for the days of the month, and at least a dozen columns for the headings, we can see at a glance how much we've spent as we go along. The yellow is merely an eye-catcher so we'll remember to confess expenses at once and not store them up and then forget them.

Two Kinds of Expenses

In the ordinary household there are two kinds of expenses to be accounted for: the general running expenses which include many small items frequently recurring, and the special lump sums that occur only once a year or once a month. For most persons the accounts are simplified when these categories are kept separate.

A possible classification of disbursements could include under general running expenses a dozen headings: food, utilities, stationery, gifts, car, recreation, pets, house, cosmetics and barber, help, and professional services. The food item should certainly be here unless all the purchasing is paid for at the end of the month, and most persons who are really interested in budgets find it less expensive to stay away from many charge accounts. The food item, incidentally, is one the wife will find easiest to control, although it's one that soars quickly when not under careful scrutiny. Utility bills come once a month of course and can just as well be called "Special." Because there are several—telephone, electricity, gas, water—they may be considered running expenses.

"Stationery" turns out to be surprisingly large if it is made to include magazine and newspaper subscriptions, books, typewriting materials, pencils, ink, stamps, and writing paper. It's hard to cut these down, so we might as well face the possibilities. "Gifts" is another item packed with surprises. It's hard to believe that all the single persons who came to your wedding will eventually get married; the already married will have babies; that when you're entertained you always take or send after you a small something, and that so many of your children's friends have birthday parties.

Other Categories

"Car," "recreation," "pets" explain themselves. "House" includes both replacements and expansion. "Cosmetics and barber" means shaving cream, powder, haircuts, permanent waves, etc., and "help" means every cent you spend for assistance in the yard or the house from hedge-clipping to "baby-sitting," unless you have the marvelous system of bartering evenings with another impecunious couple so you can each go to the movies occasionally.

In the category that occurs periodically and in predictable amounts we could list insurance or any form of enforced saving, rent, clothes, Christmas gifts, car licenses and taxes, fuel, group subscription with annual or quarterly payment, charity and trips.

When the clothes figure is under consideration, it is well to remember that it should be large enough to include cleaning and alterations, also that trousseaux wear out and have to be replaced—a great shock to many a young wife. The amount to be spent on Christmas gifts is easily controlled and this is a fine place to save some extra pennies which can go to your favorite charity. Car licenses and taxes, fuel, and a group subscription are easily predictable from last year's accounts.

Charity can be determined ahead of time if you have a list of all the demands made upon you in one year. Most families find that predetermined, thoughtful charity is better than indiscriminate yielding to impulse.

There are a few "budget busters" that refuse to fit into an orderly plan, so it is wise to have one heading labeled "Emergency." The amount allowed for will help to take care of such contingencies as: a major repair on the car, unexpected help to your family or your husband's.

Two Solutions

Now that the budget is made there are certain facts to be faced. If you use last year's expenses as a prediction of next year's and subtract them from next year's known income, are you satisfied? If not, remember that there are two ways to adjust: one is to cut the expenses, the other is to increase the income. Don't overlook either solution.

Many families in recent years have learned valuable lessons from meeting the problems involved in reduced incomes. They have found out more about family solidarity, about all working together for the good of the group, when they have been forced to stay at home more.

But we need not always accept the "cut-expenses" solution; sometimes a growing budget is an incentive to the modern wife to think up ways to increase the family income.

A budget must not be considered a statement of limitations, but an orderly plan for making the best use of the supply available. The income will undoubtedly increase. When it does, let us use it wisely and gratefully and not just allow it to disappear.

Whatever problem the budget presents, there is a solution, and the solution lies in right ideas not in dollars.

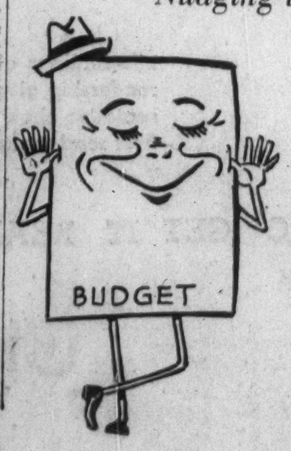
Last of Six Tuesday Articles

Rules to Aid Wartime Cooks

Economy cooking is now of vital significance to all homemakers in suddenly war-conscious America, declares Gladys Price, home service director of a southern California gas company. She points out that every woman should know the following simple rules for cooking vegetables. For, if you follow them, the food values you pay for will really reach the family table.

1. Use very little water in cooking.
2. Cook vegetables for the shortest possible time, only until tender.
3. Cover utensils to keep air out.
4. Don't put in baking soda to brighten food colors.
5. Start vegetables in boiling water.
6. Once boiling begins, turn burner down to maintain gentle boiling.
7. Avoid unnecessary stirring of vegetables during cooking.
8. Don't throw away vegetable liquids; use them in soups, cream sauces, in vegetable cocktails or tomato juice.
9. Keep foods as fresh as possible before cooking.
10. Serve foods soon after cooking.

Nudging the Budget



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now my Budget wouldn't budge
When I gave it quite a nudge,
And explained that there was
need of some expansion.

So I took myself in hand,
And re-made the plans I'd
planned:
For I live in just a cottage,
not a mansion.

And I found this simple move
Made things rapidly improve;
And the Budget seemed to like
my course of action;

So we now are in accord
On the things I can afford,
To my own and also Budget's
satisfaction.

J. A. A.

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Vast Power in Men and Arms Pledged Joint Allied Command

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 — Through joint integrated commands, the United States, Britain and the Allies, seeking to overcome setbacks in the Pacific and North Africa, are organizing the most powerful armies, navies, and air forces in their history in a world-wide battle plan against Germany, Japan, and Italy.

By these joint commands, the forces are being co-ordinated which will put into action the Allied grand military strategy, supported by production of munitions on a scale never before approached and by deliveries of millions of men and billions of dollars worth of weapons across the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific oceans to the distant battlefronts.

Direct United States-British co-operation is vested in several joint boards working in conjunction with the Joint Chief of Staffs Group—the Anglo-American high command which meets in Washington. Allied co-operation in conduct of the war in the Pacific is directed by a new Pacific War Council, organized on a ministerial plane, which met today in London.

In the Western Hemisphere, Canada and the United States are co-ordinating economic and military programs; the United States and Mexico are co-operating through a joint defense commission; and an inter-American defense commission of the 21 American republics is being established at Washington.

In addition the United States has sent military missions to China, the Middle East, and the Near East; has designated a special Presidential Representative to the Near East; and is furnishing military supplies through the lend-lease program to the United Nations and to other countries resisting the Axis Powers.

The main joint boards and commands carrying on the Allied war program include the following:

Combined Chiefs of Staff Group

United States and Britain:

United States membership of the Combined Chiefs of Staff consists of:

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, United States Army.

Admiral E. J. King, Commander in Chief, United States Fleet.

Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of Army Air Forces.

The British Chiefs of Staff are represented in Washington by:

Field Marshal Sir John Dill (until recently Chief of Staff of the Imperial General Staff).

Admiral Sir Charles Little.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Colville Wemyss.

Air Marshal A. T. Harris.

Headquarters: Washington.

Supreme Allied Supply Command

United States and Britain

Munitions Assignment Board:

Harry L. Hopkins, Civilian Chairman, Washington; Lord Beaverbrook, London.

Combined Shipping Adjustment Board:

Admiral Emory S. Land, Washington; Sir Arthur Salter, United Kingdom; Lord Leathers, London.

Combined War Materials Board:

William L. Batt, Washington; Sir Clive Bailleau, United Kingdom; Lord Beaverbrook, London.

Liaison

Sir John Dill, member of the Joint United States-British Strategy Board, named by Prime Minister Churchill as his personal liaison officer with President Roosevelt on matters of high strategy.

Lord Beaverbrook, as Britain's Minister of Production, will represent Britain in various pooling arrangements with the United States in a capacity corresponding to that of Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the United States War Production Board.

Pacific War Council

Australia
New Zealand
Netherlands Indies
Britain
Headquarters: London.

Unified Allied Command in the Southwestern Pacific

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Britain, Commander in Chief.

Gen. Sir Henry Pownall, Britain, Chief of Staff

Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, U. S., Deputy

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, U. S., Naval Commander

Chiang Kai-shek, Supreme Commander Land and Air Forces (operating in the Chinese Theater of War)

President Roosevelt, explaining the functions of the new Anglo-American command Feb. 6, said that responsibility for all tactical problems in the Pacific war area would rest with Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell. Broader strategic problems would be settled in Washington in close co-operation with officials in London.

This co-operation is made possible through the committees, Mr. Roosevelt disclosed. A staff of American-British-Dutch-Australian military and naval officials in Washington—a so-called "Action Council"—is deciding questions of strategy subject to approval by a "Recommendation Council" in London. If the London committee disagrees with the Washington committee, the question can be referred to the highest Anglo-American authorities.

Allied Naval Forces In the Pacific

United States Naval Forces, Southwest Pacific (formerly the U. S. Asiatic Fleet).

American, British, Dutch, and Australian area.

Admiral Hart, Commander.

Combined Anzac Naval Forces

Australia-New Zealand area.

Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary, U. S. Navy, Commander, Anzac Forces.

Eastern Group Council

Britain
India
Australia
New Zealand
South Africa

Headquarters: New Delhi, India.

Duties: to arrange for munitions and equipment required in the Middle East and adjacent war theaters.

British member: Sir Archibald Carter.

Australian member: Sir Bertram Stevens.

Allied Supply Council

Established Jan. 28 at Melbourne, to deal with problems of supply between Australia and its allies.

United Information Committee

The British, United States, and Netherlands diplomatic missions to China will serve on the United Information Committee with the Chinese Minister of Information, Wang Shih-Chieh, at Chungking.

Joint U. S.-Canadian Permanent Board of Defense

United States

Civilian Member: Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York.

Army: Lieut. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, Commanding Fourth Corps Area.

Navy: Capt. Harry W. Hill of the War Plans Division, Office of Chief of Naval Operations.

Air: Commander Forrest P. Sherman of the Navy, and Lieut. Colonel Joseph P. McNarney of the Army.

State Department: John D. Hickerson, Assistant Chief, European Affairs Division. He will act as secretary for the American Board.

Canada

Civilian Member: O. M. Biggar.

Army: Brig. K. Stuart, D. S. O., M. C., Deputy Chief, Canadian Army General Staff.

Navy: L. W. Murray, Deputy Chief of Naval Staff.

Air: Air Commander A. A. L. Cuffe, Royal Canadian Air Force.

Department of External Affairs: Hugh L. Keenleyside, Counselor for the Department who will serve as secretary for the Canadian section of the Board.

U. S.-Canadian Economic Committees

United States

William L. Batt, War Production Board

Harry D. White, Director of Monetary Research, Treasury Department.

Prof. Alvin H. Hansen, Harvard University.

E. Dana Durand, Tariff Commission.

Adolf Berle, Assistant Secretary of State.

Canadians

R. A. C. Henry, Department of Munitions and Supply.

Prof. W. A. Mackintosh, Special Advisor, Department of Finance.

J. G. Bouchard, Department of Agriculture.

Alex Skelton, Head of the Research Div., Bank of Canada.

H. L. Keenleyside, Canadian Department of External Affairs.

U. S.-Canadian Committee To Co-ordinate the Output Of War Materials

United States

Milo R. Perkins, U. S. Chairman—Executive Director of Economic Defense Board

J. V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy

W. H. Harrison, Director of Production, War Production Board.

R. P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Administrator, Office of Lend-Lease Administration

H. L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman, United States Maritime Commission.

Canada

G. K. Sheils, Canadian Chairman—Deputy Minister, Department of Munitions and Supply.

J. R. Donald, Director General, Chemicals and Explosives Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply.

H. J. Carmichael, Director General, Munitions Production Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply.

R. P. Bell, Director General, Aircraft Production Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply

H. R. MacMillan, President Wartime Merchant Shipping, Ltd.

Walter Gordon, Department of Finance

U. S.-Mexican Defense Commission

Vice Admiral Alfred Wilkinson Johnson, United States.

Brig. Gen. Miguel S. Gonzalez Cadena, Mexico.

Lieut. Gen. Stanley Dunbar Embick, United States.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Sanchez Hernandez, Mexico.

Inter-American Defense Commission

The General Staffs of all 21 republics are to maintain liaison through a permanent Inter-American Defense Commission at Washington.

U. S. Military Mission To China

Brig. Gen. John Magruder, Chief

U. S. Military Mission To the Middle East

Brig. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, Chief, Headquarters, Basra, Iraq.

U. S. Military Mission To the Near East

Brig. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler, Chief, Headquarters, Cairo, Egypt.

William C. Bullitt, Special Presidential Representative to the Near East.

Mile-a-Minute Lunching

Pennsylvania Railroad

Coach Counter Car on Pennsylvania Railroad

This new and attractive type of car is used on the express train between New York, Newark, Trenton, and Philadelphia.

'Circle Tours' to Continue At Some Increase in Cost

Along the Rails

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

That popular "circle tour" rail ticket which the railroads have been offering to vacationists for the past several years will be continued, officials of the country's major lines have announced. Only it will cost you quite a bit more than it would have last summer—15 per cent, to be exact.

Since last summer the Government has tacked a 5 per cent tax on rail tickets and effective today the railroads are upping their fares 10 per cent. So, that "circle tour" coach ticket that formerly cost $90 for a complete swing of the United States now will cost its purchaser $103.50, or an increase of $13.50. The firstclass "circle tour" ticket that formerly sold for $135 now costs $155.25, a $20.25 increase.

The rising costs in rail operation forced the railroads to ask a 10 per cent increase in fares, the railroads said. Even the additional revenue received from this increase, according to many rail men, will not be adequate to cover operating costs.

Despite increasing demands on the railroads because of the war and the defense program there is plenty of opportunity for vacation travel. Most of the crack trains are making their daily transcontinental runs, offering to the traveler efficient and comfortable service. As far as train officials know today service will continue this summer. And, while the trains will be able to make a swing of the country.

Pennsy's Snack Cars

Designed for quick meal service, a Coach Counter-Car has been introduced by the Pennsylvania Railroad on its "Clocker" express trains between New York, Newark, Trenton and Philadelphia. Here the passenger who wishes a hot or cold snack, or perhaps some light refreshment, may, without leaving the coach in which he is riding, be served at a U-shaped counter behind which are installed a compact but efficient grill, a steam table and refrigeration facilities. Available on the reasonably priced menu are such varied items as clam chowder, corned beef hash, ham and eggs, frankfurters, hamburger steaks, sandwiches, cake, ice cream, fresh fruit, and assorted beverages. In addition to the counter, the car contains seats for 56 passengers and the usual washrooms for men and women.

Streamliner Routes

Prefacing the names of its new fleet of "400's" with a number of self-explanatory prefixes, the North Western Line has assigned designations to the new streamliners that suggest the routs in which they operate. There is, for example, the Commuter "400," which plies between Chicago and Milwaukee as well as the City of Milwaukee "400"; the Minnesota "400," the Capitol "400," the Twin Cities "400," and the Peninsula "400." All of these operate to Milwaukee or to points beyond there. Then there are the Valley "400" and the Shoreland "400," these two speedsters operating to or from such points a Green Bay, Wis., and Ishpeming, far up on the Upper Michigan Peninsula, to Chicago.

Service Department

The traffic departments of the Illinois Central Railroads have been turned into service departments for the duration of the war. These service stations, located throughout the country, will be lined up to serve travelers and shippers in their transportation problems and speed movement of freight and passengers with greatest efficiency.

Tours Popular

Rock Island's two weeks' winter vacation tours in Southern Arizona and California with stopovers at Carlsbad Caverns out of El Paso, Texas, and a visit to Catalina Island from Los Angeles are being received enthusiastically by scores of Americans, according to officials of the Line. Besides visits to Carlsbad and Catalina, the tour party is escorted to San Francisco, from which a stopover is made at the Grand Canyon. The Rock Island has been conducting these escorted vacation trips through the Southwest and to the Pacific, for the past seven years.

Newspaper Carriers Sell 90 Million Defense Stamps

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 10 (AP) Newspaper carriers over the nation have sold more than 90,000,000 ten cent defense stamps.

Howard W. Stodghill, Business Manager of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and originator of the carrier stamp selling idea, told members of the Midwest Circulation Managers Association yesterday that some 700 newspapers in the country were selling the stamps.

February—Month of Beginnings

This is the month when gardeners can start putting their carefully made plans into action; when they can really get their fingers into the dirt, for spring isn't far behind! So get out the seed flats, especially if you live in a section where the growing season must be pieced out. Slow germinating varieties of both flowers and vegetables should be started now.

Have you ordered those new tools? And don't forget a good file to keep them sharp. What about stakes of various lengths and tomato and peony supports? Bean poles and pea brush can be procured at this time, too. Is your stock of fertilizers in or ordered? Orders for all trees, shrubs, roses and perennial plants should be placed without delay; for the demand is likely to exceed the supply this season. Roses especially (dormant stock), for best results, must go into the ground just as early as it can be worked. Ordered now, plants will be shipped at the proper time for setting out in your locality. It might be well to go into the subject of rose planting a bit further here.

Prepare New Plant Beds

If you did not prepare in the fall the bed where new plants are to go, do so at the earliest possible moment. Dig to a depth of about two feet. Loosen the subsoil and on it place a two- or three-inch layer of cinders or broken stone, for roses must have good drainage. Cover this with sod, grass side down, and on top of the sod a layer of good garden soil heavily enriched with manure. Since roses prefer a rather heavy retentive soil, it is well, if yours is too light, to incorporate with it some clayey loam. Between the manured area and the surface leave a space of about two inches to be filled with soil which has not been fertilized, since the roots should be induced to grow downward in search of food. The finished bed should be about two inches above the surface to allow for settling.

In setting the plants, be very careful that the roots do not dry out before being put into the ground. I always take my garden stock to the garden in a pail partly filled with water. Set a bit deeper than the plant grew in the nursery—determined by the soil mark on the stem. And the collar or knuckle should always be at least two inches below the surface. Newly set plants must be pruned more severely than established ones. In general, they should be cut back to within a foot of the ground.

Another early "must" is the sowing of grass seed—just as soon as the snow begins to melt in February. Yes, right on the snow itself! Seed sown then germinates so much better than sown later in the spring when there is less moisture in the ground and more drying winds. Be liberal with your seed, mixing it with a good all-round commercial fertilizer and completing two operations, seeding and fertilizing, at the same time. Incidentally, one of the most beautiful lawns I have ever seen contained a generous amount of white clover seed. This produces a thick, plush-like mat, lovely to look at and luxurious to walk on.

February Seed Has Advantages

If you use a hotbed for the early sowing of seeds, see that it is in readiness by the middle of February. Into this can go some of the vegetable seeds, such as early cabbage, cauliflower, eggplant, peppers, etc., as well as flower seeds. Seed started in February means a gain of five or six weeks over seed planted outdoors. Fresh, strawy manure to a depth of 18 inches goes into the bottom of the pit. Over this place at least six inches of soil, mixed with shredded manure. Keep a thermometer inside, and when it registers 60 degrees, Fahrenheit, on cold nights, you can start planting.

Since we are being urged to grow as much of our own food supply as possible this coming season, do not let lack of growing space prevent your doing so; for you can combine vegetables and flowers happily in a small area. I have seen lusty pepper plants growing along with iris, the small plants having been set out just as the iris finished blooming. In the same garden I saw tomatoes and cucumbers espaliared against a boundary wall. The owner tells me that this year she is going to add string beans—a dwarf, bushy sort—planting them among perennials of the same general habits of growth. And there are ever so many more vegetables that can be grown in this way, like the garden in the poem, "where useful and pretty things grew—

Heartsease and tomatoes,
Sweet peas and potatoes,
And lilies and onions and rue."

E. M. E.

A Tuesday Feature

Britain Seen Not Yet at Its Full Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—British productive effort has not yet reached full capacity, Lord Marley, formerly deputy speaker of the British House of Lords, told a luncheon meeting opening of the 156th annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers at the Commodore Hotel here yesterday. The main sessions of the meeting to be held through Feb. 12 are on at the Engineering Societies Building.

Lord Marley said there were three main problems in organizing production for war—(1) the human factor, or determination of people that they are engaged in fighting for a righteous cause; (2) good organization of industry, involving discipline of employers and workers, and (3) unity among all the people "depending on the knowledge on the part of every man, woman and child that they are having a fair deal and are not being asked to make sacrifices while others shirk."

The British Peer warned against lengthening the hours of labor too much, recalling that after Dunkirk British workers had worked 60, 80, and 100 hours a week to build the arms to keep Hitler away from British shores.

"We found quantity going down and quality going down and accidents increasing," he said. "Therefore, we reimposed all the old safeguards. To this day in some heavy industries particularly in the coal mining, men are still suffering from exhaustion from those days after Dunkirk."

Air raids had a "negligible" affect on British production, Lord Marley said, attributing this to the stationing of spotters atop factories to watch for raiders. In one industrial area, he said, only four and one half hours were lost in a period of 10 months despite 120 air raids.

"The decision of the workers to take this risk is part of the illustration of their determination," he declared.

In Britain the cost of living has gone up 29 per cent since the beginning of the war, wage rates only 20 per cent, but wages as earnings, including overtime, women in industries and absorption of unemployed have gone up to the neighborhood of 40 per cent, Lord Marley reported. Strikes have been very small in number and generally last only a very few hours, he said.

Dr. Lewis E. Young, Vice-President of the Institute, presented prizes in the Third National Student Prize Contest at the luncheon to five students on mining and metallurgical subjects. The winners of $100 prizes were Harry Czyewski, of the University of Illinois; Mayo W. Lanning, of La Fayette College; Charles F. Parent, of the Montana School of Mines; David L. Ellis of the University of Wisconsin. Thomas Walker of Washington University won a $50 prize.

Treasury Discloses Japanese Wiles

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—How one agent of the United States Treasury found $16,000 hidden by a Japanese in a piano, and how another turned up a long-range photographic kit in a border produce house were related today by Elmer L. Irey, Co-ordinator of the Treasury Department's law enforcement agencies.

An income tax investigator took over supervision of a Japanese business enterprise in a southern city, Mr. Irey recounted in a report to Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Dual bookkeeping records were discovered—one in English, the other in Japanese. Although the auditor spoke no Japanese, he was able to tell from the form of the Japanese language accounting that the owner had a large income. Further investigation disclosed the $16,000 hidden in a piano. The money was transferred to a frozen account.

The border produce house, operated by a Japanese, contained cameras with long-range lenses and complete developing facilities. Prints of military significance were seized.

"To allay suspicion," Mr. Irey reported, "the 'amateur' photographer had been sending out-of-focus exposures of bugs and lizards and other nature studies to commercial photographers for developing. The developing equipment had been housed in a Japanese school. Customs agents previously had detained the proprietor of the business when he attempted to enter Mexico at the outbreak of the war."

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The Home Forum

Biography in Evergreen

OVER IN THE PASTURE grow four common kinds of evergreen: white pine, pitch pine, cedar, and juniper. I suppose they are the four commonest kinds of evergreen hereabouts. In the woods beyond the pasture are some hemlocks. They are common evergreen, too. Five evergreens, and each of them stands for a certain period in my life. Cedar is my earliest childhood. Juniper is my manhood, is the present, is specifically the winter of 1941-42.

Does a man have to be forty years old before he can see juniper? See it accurately, I mean? See what it stands for? I am reminded of one of my uncles who never really saw Queen Anne's Lace until he was over seventy. It was not until his hair was white that he ever picked the exquisite white weed and held it up and looked through it to the blue sky.

* * *

Juniper is easily overlooked. It is the lowest of the five evergreens. It is the only one that is not a tree. It is also the dullest green —the dullest and the richest. You see the dullness before you see the richness. Look at it closely and you will find bronze and violet with the green, and blue-white on the underside of the needles. The young berries are blue-green, and the old berries are dark blue.

Years ago, I used to chew those dark blue berries. They are not for swallowing. They are hot with the heat of summer sun and the tang of earth. For mankind at least, they are spice, not food.

If I were asked to put juniper into one word, I think the word would be *endurance*. Its fibers are tough. Its roots are acquainted with rock. It pricks the hand that would break it. Wind cannot get at it. Its most effective enemy is the farmer who wants it out of his pasture because it takes up too much room and does not feed his cows. He goes at it with torch, and yet there never seems any shortage of juniper on these New England hills. All honor to the farmer. All honor to the juniper.

Pitch pine points back a good ten years. I can date my discovery of it by a poem I wrote. Before that time, the tree was uninteresting and rather undesirable. Compared with the white pine, it seemed coarse and graceless. I think its humor won me. Those needles, thrusting directly from the bark of the main trunk as if they couldn't wait to get to the branches where they belonged, amused me as would an irrepressible child or an energetic grown-up. I came to see that the very coarseness of the tree—in bark and branch, needle and cone—gave it vigor and vivacity. Walking in the pasture today, I have been comparing its green with that of the white pine. They are not strikingly different, and yet there is just enough more yellow in the pitch pine to make it seem that the sun is always shining on it.

* * *

Hemlock is a cool tree. It connotes the deep forest. It suggests shadow rather than sunlight. It is the most northerly of my five, being cousin to the spruce and fir balsam of New Hampshire mountain and Maine coast. There was a time when I thought it the most beautiful of all evergreens, and I find it no less beautiful now. For me it stands for my first year in the country; and particularly for solitary walks over half-deserted woodroads where, if I met anyone, it was a logger on his sled and where I heard the hunter's gun only from another hill.

* * *

I have called the pitch pine a sunny tree and the hemlock a cool tree. What of the white pine? Its color is on the cool side. The sound of breeze through its boughs is certainly cool, cool as the sound of distant surf which it so strangely resembles. Yet, for all its hardiness, its soft foliage looks southern. And nothing can bring out its fragrance except the hot sunshine. You can pick a sprig of some evergreens any time and get the characteristic scent. But that warm, exhilarating, lung-filling fragrance of the white pine comes by sun and slow wind and in no other way.

* * *

One of the most cheerful spots in the pasture is a drumlin-like knoll, entirely covered with pitch pines except for a few white pines towering above them. What interests me especially about those white pines is the form in which they have grown. Several of them consist of a single shaft. Another has a divided or double trunk. Still another has no fewer than nine trunks, separating from the main trunk about ten or a dozen feet from the ground. Study the tree a moment and you see that one of the nine is clearly the leader; yet he is not in a class by himself, but only *primus inter pares*. A brotherhood, if you please, or a chorus singing and gravely swaying together.

* * *

As a boy, I spent many summer weeks in a pine grove, ran and slid over the fallen needles, or lay on them and looked up through the branches, familiar with their fragrance by day and their darkness by night. And so I'll let white pines stand for my boyhood.

It is not the sight of cedar that brings back my earliest childhood, but only the scent. Sometime, somewhere when I was very small, I must have been in a warm room in which there was a cedar tree. And, whenever I smell cedar now, indoors or out, I am that small child again in that warm room.

* * *

Walking in the pasture, I walk through my past, yet a past that is wholly present, a past that I do not altogether look back to, but one that comes forward and lives with me now. If the wind is blowing cold, I can leave the open pasture and walk through what was once pasture but is now a grove of young pines. Cowpaths like corridors lead in various directions, connecting room with room; for, wherever a great oak or ancient apple tree stands, the young pines have stood back in a respectful circle.

Home from my walk, I find the Christmas wreath of juniper still on my door. Why should I throw it away? I cannot see that it has changed. Juniper for endurance. Indoors, in my brass bowl, are boughs of pitch pine. That shining brass comes as close as metal can to sunshine. The green of the pitch pine is like the green of new grass. At this moment, it speaks of nothing in the past to me, but only of the future.

ROBERT FRANCIS

Winter Shore

The winter's unimpassioned hand
Has moved across the sea-ruled land,
And brought this place of wave and stone
Majestically into its own.
Now one can see, with rested eyes,
Where starkly simple beauty lies
In ice-gray rock, and steely sedge,
In trees along the harbor's edge—
Sumac and oak, dark-limbed and clean,
Stripped of the summer's softening green.
Unshadowed, now, the salt creeks run
Limpid with snow beneath the sun,
And gulls, in chaste white patterns, fly
Across the empty jewel-bright sky.

Strange that so many never guess
This season's special loveliness,
Hid like a woman's natural grace
Behind a subtly painted face.

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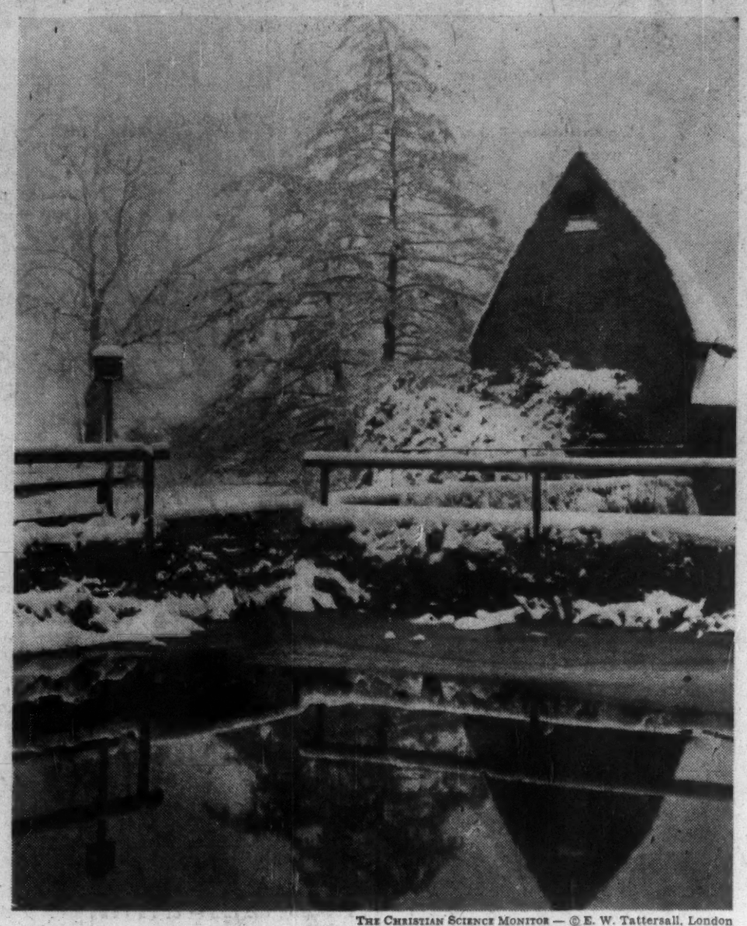

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E. W. Tattersall, London

SNOW AT THE OLD MILL IN COBHAM, SURREY

THE ENCHANTMENT of snow lies in the endless variety of forms it assumes. Rain is always rain wherever it falls, but snow may be likened to a cushion, to swansdown, to sugar icing, to a hundred different things conditional upon the surface it happens to find. Snow may be heavy or light; it may scatter like powder from a twig, or drop like dull lead from a roof. In his photograph of a winter's day in England, the artist gives a remarkable instance of the wide variety of snow formation—snow on a roof, snow on a bush, snow on a tree; tenacious flakes clinging to a rugged wall, restful layers padding a wooden rail, isolated humps on the frozen water, and a great snow sky ready to fall.

America's Highest Mountain

IN THE FARAWAY, frozen heart of Alaska stands the highest mountain in North America. We know it as Mount McKinley. Men of other races, however, have had other, and better, names for it. To many of the aboriginal Indian tribes of the region it was known as Denali—"The Home of the Sun." Others knew it as Tralaika, still others as Doleyka, and the Russians, when they came, called it Bulshaia Gora. Significantly these three names, in three different tongues, meant the same thing—"The Great One."

For this remote snow peak in our own Northwest is not merely the culminating point of the North American continent; it is also one of the greatest single mountains on earth. The giants of the Himalayas and Andes are higher—22,000 to 29,000 feet, as against McKinley's 20,300—but these figures indicate total heights above sea level, and the mountains usually rise from lofty plateaus that are themselves 10,000 to 15,000 feet high. McKinley, however, has no such headstart. The valley of the Yukon River, from which its northern slopes spring, is a scant 1,500 feet above the sea, and the wilderness of forests and glaciers to the south is only slightly more elevated. The mountain soars up in one gigantic, unbroken sweep of rock and ice to its full height—almost four miles straight up from base to peak.

But the greatness of McKinley is more than a matter of arithmetic. Every traveler who has laid eyes on it, from near or far, has declared it to be one of the most impressive sights in the world. From Cook Inlet on the Pacific, two hundred miles to the south, its snowy crest dominates the northern horizon; from Fairbanks, a hundred and fifty miles north, it appears like a great white giant crouched against the sky. Except for its immediate neighbor, 17,000-foot Mount Foraker, it has not a single rival. Its cloud-hung battlements tower, lone and immense, over 300,000 square miles of central Alaska.

This colossus among mountains has been conquered twice. The records of these two ascents, together with those of the several unsuccessful efforts, make a story that, for achievement and disappointment, tragedy and comedy, heroism and even villainy, are unsurpassed in the annals of mountaineering. . . .

"The Great One" today is not the almost inaccessible mountain it was in the days of the sourdoughs, and of Parker, Browne, and Stuck. For the past twenty-three years the country surrounding it has been a National Park. The Alaska Railroad runs within a hundred miles of its summit, and the trail from McKinley Park station is dotted with rangers' cabins nearly to the foot of the Muldrow Glacier. An expedition that formerly required months might be accomplished now in two or three weeks.

Will McKinley be climbed again? To be sure it will. But mountaineers are a strange and hardy breed, and it will be not because of these helping facilities, but in spite of them, that they will come again. And, whatever use they make of trains and planes, of sleds and skis and even tractors, in approaching the mountain, all the marvels of modern science and invention combined will not get them to the top. There is only one key, now as in the past, to the summit of our continent —the endurance and skill and courage of those who seek it. — From "High Conquest; the Story of Mountaineering," by JAMES RAMSEY ULLMAN. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Persuasive Speech

MANY CHANGES are pending in education today. Instead of attempting to pour in so-called knowledge and insisting upon memorizing isolated chunks of subject matter, modern educators stress learning as a process of growth in the attainment of new insights, appreciations, attitudes, and skills. Culture represents the degree of refinement at which one lives; it is recognized that there is no real learning unless that learning can immediately be expressed in the life of the individual. In the present unstable economic and social life, persons must above all have powers of adaptability and versatility. Adequate speech is a necessary tool if satisfactory adjustments are to be made. Persuasive speech implements all phases of education.—From "The Speech Personality," by ELWOOD MURRAY. (New York: Lippincott.)

Like An Earlier Thoreau

IN ITS EARLY DAYS, the Charles liberated itself in the sea with a mighty thrust. All the restraint of its winding, narrow, sinewy course was brushed aside, the discipline of its years forgotten, as the river spent the full force of its strength in that final burst of freedom that flooded the marshes far inland on either side. Twice each day it converted the Shawmut peninsula into a virtual island when it mingled its waters with the flood tide.

It must have been a beautiful thing to see —a wild, impetuous beauty, belonging to the swooping flight of gulls against gray skies, to the virgin wilderness where great trees freed themselves by towering in the heavens, and to the music of the untamed, unharnessed stirring of all living things. . . .

On the highest hill bordering the river, and along its southern bank, William Blackstone, a young man of bookish nature and solitary disposition, who had come out of the night, set off nearly eight hundred acres, built himself a house on the hill and established himself as master of that lovely wilderness. . . .

Four things Blackstone treasured above all else: his books, the freedom of solitude, the growth of wild things, and the sound of running waters. His books he brought with him. The rest he found at the mouth of the river.

Of orthodox education at the University of Cambridge and an ordained priest in the Church of England, the young Blackstone was not so much a latter-day St. Francis as an earlier day Thoreau, with somewhat more demanding tastes. It was no hut or lowly cabin that Blackstone fashioned there on his hill overlooking the Charles. It was a comfortable, rambling cottage, multi-gabled and with small-paned windows, woodbine creeping over the walls and up into the eaves. Living there in seclusion, the river flowing below him, the broad fields and unspoiled forest about him, and his two hundred books at his elbow, William Blackstone was one of the few men in the history of a gregarious people who knew complete liberty. — From "The Charles," by ARTHUR BERNON TOURTELLOT. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Health

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PROPHET ISAIAH voiced many beautiful and inspiring promises which God had revealed to him, pertaining to the well-being of those who chose godliness as their way of life. Among these heartening promises is this (Isaiah 58:8): "Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily." It is evident from the context that there exists a close relationship between health and godliness, that is, that health follows upon the righteous living of those who walk in the paths of godliness and obedience. It is recognized that mortals, for the most part, place good health above all other earthly blessings.

It is evident that there is a definite association between righteous living—right thinking—and health. It is fair to assume that on the contrary ungodliness, that is, wickedness in its manifold phases—evil thinking, hatred, jealousy, envy, self-seeking—would bring conditions the opposite of good health—disease, discord, despair—the lack of health. Christian Science elucidates the prophet's words, goes to the foundation of the subject, and puts health on a purely spiritual basis. On page 380 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Many years ago the author made a spiritual discovery, the scientific evidence of which has accumulated to prove that the divine Mind produces in man health, harmony, and immortality." Here Mind, God, is revealed as the cause or source of health and this state termed health is allied with harmony and immortality.

The divine Mind, God, is the only cause and creator and is all good. God's likeness, man, therefore, can express only the qualities of the creative divine Principle, and since in the eternal Mind all is forever harmonious, man, God's likeness, expresses the harmony which is perfect health. Thus, the real man is forever in health, forever enjoys the harmony which constitutes health. Every idea of Mind expresses some quality or attribute of Mind, and man, as an individual consciousness, possessing through reflection the qualities and attributes of God, is therefore always in health. This is the spiritual fact regarding health as relating to the real man, God's likeness.

How may this be made to apply to human experience, that is, to bring mortals into a sense of health and well-being? To this query Christian Science, based upon the teachings of Christ Jesus, returns a complete answer. God governs His universe, the only real universe, in righteousness and in perfect harmony. The so-called material universe, including mortal man, is under God's government so far as the facts of this righteousness are seen and applied. Since God is both omnipotent and omnipresent He is forever governing the only universe of reality, the spiritual creation. When this fundamental fact is grasped in the fullness of its significance, the government of God will be made manifest and the harmony, health, in which the real man, God's child, forever abides, will be made manifest in human experience. When it is learned that the likeness of God cannot be sick, discordant, unhappy, and that discord and disease are but false beliefs which attach themselves to a false sense of man, and therefore have no truth or reality, the inharmony fades away and disappears because it never was a reality. In place of the false, inharmonious condition the reality of being will be grasped and man will be seen to be what he has always been, an idea or image of God, existing in perfect health and unchanging harmony. When it is understood that every idea of Mind expresses harmonious activity, and that this activity can never be interrupted, the true sense of health will be gained.

An interesting connotation relative to the word "health" is that it derives from the same root as wholeness and holiness. In divine Science this relationship has a deep significance, for health, wholeness, and holiness are synonymous. Man, in the scientific sense, is a whole man, is God's likeness, expressing every quality and attribute of God. In this man there is nothing lacking, no incompleteness. Thus, man is forever whole. In her instructions as to the proper means for healing, Mrs. Eddy writes, concerning the sick, on pages 416 and 417 of Science and Health: "Turn their thoughts away from their bodies to higher objects. Teach them that their being is sustained by Spirit, not by matter, and that they find health, peace, and harmony in God, divine Love."

The Psalmist saw God as restoring health and maintaining it. He said (Psalms 42:11), "Hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance, and my God." Many, desiring the true sense of health, are turning to God to find in Him the source of all existence, the Redeemer from sickness and sin, the one true Life. Christian Science shows the way to the gaining of this understanding, and the proper method of applying this knowledge when once gained. The result has been the establishment of the true sense of health by a vast multitude who are convinced they have found the way to that health which is true holiness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Sundhed

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

PROFETEN ESAJAS gav Udtryk for mange smukke og inspirerende Løfter, som Gud havde aabenbaret for ham, angaaende Velværet hos de Mennesker, der valgte at leve et Liv i Gudfrygtighed. Blandt disse opmuntrende Løfter er følgende (Esajas 58:8): "Da skal dit Lys frembryde som Morgenrøden, og din Lægedom skal skride frem i Hast." Sammenhænget viser tydeligt, at der eksisterer et nært Slægtskab mellem Sundhed og Gudfrygtighed, det vil sige, at de Mennesker, der følger Gudfrygtighedens og Lydighedens Vej og lever et Liv i Retfærdighed, vil være sunde og raske. Det er anerkendt, at for det meste sætter de dødelige et godt Helbred over alle andre jordiske Velsignelser.

Det er indlysende, at der er en bestemt Forbindelse mellem retfærdig Livsførelse—rigtig Tænkning—og Sundhed. Det er rimeligt at antage, at paa den anden Side Ugudelighed, det vil sige, Ondskab i dens mangfoldige Former—onde Tanker, Had, Jalousi, Misundelse og Egenkærlighed—vil frembringe Tilstande, der er det modsatte af godt Helbred, —Sygdom, Disharmoni og Fortvivlelse— Mangel paa Sundhed. Kristen Videnskab belyser Profetens Ord, trænger ned til det fundamentale i Spørgsmaalet og sætter Sundhed paa et fuldstændig aandeligt Basis. Paa Side 380 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "For mange Aar siden gjorde Forfatterinden en aandelig Opdagelse, hvis videnskabelige Bevismateriale er vokset og beviser at det guddommelige Sind skaber Sundhed, Harmoni og Udødelighed i Mennesket." Her er Sind, Gud, aabenbaret som Aarsagen eller Kilden til Sundhed, og denne Tilstand, som kaldes Sundhed, er forbundet med Harmoni og Udødelighed.

Det guddommelige Sind, Gud, er den eneste Aarsag og Skaber og er fuldt ud god. Derfor kan Mennesket, Guds Lignelse, kun udtrykke det skabende guddommelige Princips Egenskaber, og da til alle Tider alt er harmonisk i det evige Sind, udtrykker Mennesket, Guds Lignelse, den Harmoni, der er fuldkommen Sundhed. Det virkelige Menneske er derfor altid rask, og nyder altid den Harmoni, der udgør Sundhed. Enhver af Sindets Idéer udtrykker en eller anden af Sindets Kvaliteter og Egenskaber, og Mennesket, der som en individuel Bevidsthed ved Genspejling besidder Sindets Kvaliteter og Egenskaber, er derfor altid rask. Dette er den aandelige Kendsgerning angaaende Sundhed med Hensyn til det virkelige Menneske, Guds Billede og Lignelse.

Hvorledes kan dette gøres anvendeligt i Menneskenes daglige Liv, det vil sige, skænke de dødelige en Følelse af Sundhed og Velvære? Kristen Videnskab, der er baseret paa Kristi Jesu Lære, giver et fuldstændigt Svar paa dette. Gud styrer Sit Univers, det eneste virkelige Univers, i Retfærdighed og i fuldkommen Harmoni. Det saakaldte materielle Univers, indbefattende det dødelige Menneske, kommer ind under Guds Styrelse, i samme Grad som denne Retfærdigheds Kendsgerninger bliver forstaaet og anvendt. Da Gud baade er almægtig og allestedsnærværende, styrer Han i al Evighed Virkelighedens eneste Univers, den aandelige Skabelse. Naar denne fundamentale Kendsgerning bliver opfattet i hele sin Betydningsfuldhed, vil Guds Styre blive aabenbaret, og den Harmoni, Sundhed, hvori det virkelige Menneske, Guds Barn, til alle Tider har sin Tilværelse, vil komme til Syne i Menneskenes Liv. Naar man lærer, at Guds Lignelse ikke kan blive syg, disharmonisk og ulykkelig, og at Disharmoni og Sygdom blot er falske Forestillinger, der klynger sig fast til en falsk Opfattelse af Mennesket og derfor ikke indeholder nogen Sandhed eller Virkelighed, svinder Disharmonien hen og forsvinder helt, fordi den aldrig var en Virkelighed. I Stedet for den falske uharmoniske Tilstand, vil Tilværelsens Virkelighed blive forstaaet, og Mennesket vil vise sig at være, hvad det altid har været, en Gud Idé eller Lignelse, der eksisterer i fuldkommen Sundhed og uforanderlig Harmoni. Naar vi forstaar, at enhver af Sindets Idéer udtrykker harmonisk Aktivitet, og at denne Aktivitet aldrig kan blive afbrudt, vil vi naa frem til den sande Forstaaelse af Sundhed.

Det er interessant at lægge Mærke til at Ordet "Helbred" stammer fra det samme Rod-Ord som Helhed og Hellighed. I guddommelig Videnskab har dette Slægtskab en dyb Betydning, fordi Helbred, Helhed og Hellighed er enstydige. Mennesket er i den videnskabelige Opfattelse helt, er Guds Lignelse, der udtrykker enhver af Guds Kvaliteter og Egenskaber. I dette Menneske mangler intet, der er intet som er ufuldstændigt. Derfor er Mennesket altid helt. Angaaende de syge, skriver Mrs. Eddy i sine Anvisninger om den korrekte Helbredelsesmetode paa Side 416 og 417 af *Science and Health:* "Vend deres Tanker bort fra deres Legemer til højere Maal. Lær dem, at deres Tilværelse opretholdes af Aand og ikke af Materie, og at de vil finde Sundhed, Fred og Harmoni i Gud, guddommelig Kærlighed."

Salmisten saa Gud som den, der genopbygger Sundhed og opretholder den. Han sagde (Salmernes Bog 42:11): "Bi efter Gud, thi jeg skal endnu takke ham, mit Ansigts Frelse og min Gud." Mange, der ønsker at tilegne sig den sande Opfattelse af Sundhed, vender sig til Gud og finder, at Han er Kilden til al Tilværelse, Genløseren fra Sygdom og Synd, det eneste sande Liv. Kristen Videnskab viser Vejen til Opnaaelse af denne Forstaaelse, og den rigtige Maade at anvende denne Kundskab paa, naar den engang er opnaaet. Resultatet har været Oprettelsen af den sande Opfattelse af Sundhed hos en Mængde Mennesker, der er overbeviste om, at de har fundet Vejen til den Sundhed, som er sand Hellighed.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Windbreak

The windbreak bows, its branches flow
Too straight, the bark would break when rough
Winds bear upon it. Trees must know
The art of giving just enough.

I. BRUCE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

War and the Constitution ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

If it were possible to put the matter to a vote most Americans would probably be glad to forego the Congressional elections this fall. The elections may indeed serve a good purpose if they help to weed out obstructionists.

But they also open the door for a possible revival of partisanship. Republican publicity man Clarence Buddington Kelland has already called for more "politics" in wartime, and Democratic Chairman Edward J. Flynn has followed with an intemperate appeal for the election of Democrats.

Patriotic citizens who want to get on with the war and who are worried over the way the war is going, must sigh at the prospect. But the election must be held because the Constitution calls for it.

Under the circumstances it would be a greater shock to confidence to try to amend the Constitution and eliminate the war election, were that possible in the time available, than to go on with it. Such elections have been held in the midst of war before, and it is a tribute to the American genius for self-government that they have caused no more excitement than they have.

The rigidities of the American Constitution are ameliorated in part during wartime by extra-Constitutional means. A study just published by the Brookings Institution from Dr. Albert Lee Sturm of the University of Michigan describes the virtual war dictatorship which custom and the Constitution have accorded to the occupant of the White House in wartimes. Mr. Roosevelt today like Lincoln, exercises powers which would not be tolerated in peace. Dr. Sturm believes it is a very wise thing, on the whole, provided the "dictatorship" does not remain in force long enough to change the habits of the people. It is a victory of necessity over rigidity. In this problem, at least, the Constitution has been made to stretch, although there are times when this is not possible.

Many observers, for example, are looking forward already with dread to the problem of getting a peace ratified by the Senate after this war. It was the hurdle that wrecked Mr. Wilson's hopes and the chance of a new international order after the first World War. Any treaty must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. In other words, any 33 Senators out of 96 can wreck America's adhesion to a League of Nations, a World Court, or any other proposal intended to obviate the necessity of fighting a third world war, 20 years hence, after we have finished this one.

It is significant to recall that after the Treaty of Versailles there was at all times in the American Senate, according to historians, more than a three-fourths majority for adherence to membership in the League of Nations in some form or other. The difficulty was that an agreement for common action on a two-thirds basis could not be secured. A simple majority would have been easy to obtain.

Bills are now proposed in the House and Senate to amend the Constitution by wiping out the two-thirds rule so that the forthcoming treaty of peace, and the inevitable effort to work out some new form of international organization after the present war, can be approved by majority vote. Here again, it is doubtful, however, whether such an amendment can be enacted. Although many observers and eminent historians notice the creaky features of the Constitution, an air of such veneration surrounds it, and its undoubted virtues have been so inculcated from the very kindergarten in each rising generation, that even reasonable criticism is apt to be attacked as heretical.

Henry Hazlitt, a member of the editorial staff of the New York Times, has had the temerity, in a three-column letter printed on the Editorial Page of that conservative newspaper last Sunday, to propose a thorough going-over of the whole great instrument, with particular emphasis on making it easier to amend. In fact, the time may come when a bold approach to the whole subject of revision may be justified.

But for the moment we are primarily concerned with this forthcoming fall Congressional election which is bound up inextricably with Constitutional rigidity. There is no means under the Constitution, as under the British Parliamentary system, whereby the President can ask for a vote of confidence at any time and then abide by the result, with a conclusive mandate from the people.

And yet, under the American system of government, the President is both the leader of the nation, and the leader of his party, at one and the same time. Many people are not realistic about this anomalous and essentially incongruous situation. It is true, of course, in a general way, that a President should not "play politics." But a President is often put in a position where he has little choice.

Abraham Lincoln had to play an active political role, and it probably gave him wry amusement to hear opponents demand that he "rise above politics," while they were doing their best to defeat him.

President Wilson was caught in the same paradox, and snuffed out by it, when in 1918 he made his ill-starred appeal to voters for a Democratic Congress, in order to "continue to be your unembarrassed spokesman in affairs at home and abroad." Yet if Mr. Wilson had won, the course of history would be changed.

Today the old problem rises again. No final or last word can probably be said on it. But it cannot be brushed aside merely by a facile declaration that everybody should "rise above politics." How is that possible, when a political election is made mandatory? It is a difficult situation at best and a treacherous one in wartime. The rigidity of the Constitution should share part of the blame, at least, for the problem presented.

The Country Speaks: Boston

From the Handout Pile, at Random ..... *By Robert R. Mullen*

The mimeographed handouts of our various Governmental departments can hardly be recommended for light reading. They run to dim print and an abundance of arithmetic. Yet once in a while you come across a phrase, an idea, or even that most prized discovery, a thought-provoking exposition of a theme on the grand scale.

Now, Vol. 28, No. 21 of the Weekly Bulletin of the U. S. Department of Commerce is not bad. Carroll L. Wilson, who is director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, contributes the lead article and discloses himself to be our favorite type, namely an "Onward and Upward" American.

Mr. Wilson has no pallid fears about the future. The war is in our laps and must be settled, but we will win it conclusively in good time, and, then, we face it. Not chaos and dark night, as so many fear; but, rather, opportunity, and Mr. Wilson would have no objection to spelling it with a capital O.

He recites that economic wonder—the historical import of which is not yet vividly clear—i. e., that for the first time in human history we can now reckon with an economy of abundance rather than one of scarcity, that today there is no reason beyond our own lack of wisdom for any of our big human family, including the uncounted "little brown cousins," being underfed, improperly clothed or housed.

The big problem after the war, as Mr. Wilson sees it, lies not in meeting an unprecedented crash, but, instead, lies in getting a clearer vision of the wonderful future that is potential, holding to that vision and bending our plans and efforts toward it. It is a job for men of good will, but no other restriction is put on the number who can participate. Each family head, each manager of industry, each public official must plan, in his own sphere of responsibility, for the common destiny.

If that sounds a little stuffy, you can get the meaning by applying to your own affairs the advice that Daniel Burnham gave Chicago: "Make no small plans; they have no power to stir men's souls."

And Mr. Wilson admonishes us to get rid of our reluctance to make changes. "This is the land of change," he insists, "nothing in it is old. Most of our commercial practices are no older than the Psalmist's three score and ten. . . . Let us surge boldly along in this dynamic world, molding and remolding its changes to suit our needs."

Well, it sounds good from where we stand in the tumultuous present—crackling guns, air-raid warnings, and income tax blanks all around—to hear somebody talking about surging and molding to suit our own ends. It is a little bit otherworldly, but fun. Even the old familiars about having prices sufficiently low, or incomes sufficiently high so everybody can buy all he needs—and nearly all he wants—sound lyrical in these days when we cherish rubber bands and even look greedily upon paper clips.

Twenty years ago, even more recently, the statisticians had fun computing what fine things might have been done for mankind had the billions used up in the war been directed toward constructive ends. A modern five-room house, complete with furnishings, and a car in the garage were among the items it was believed every single family in the land might have gotten had the money been thus spent. Today's spending hasn't yet been translated into such terms, but its vastness implies a 10-room house, gold plated plumbing, and a spare station wagon.

As our wars become more de luxe, why not our postwar planning? If we put as much thought and activity, and the same $70,000,000,000, into peacetime efforts to better the public lot there is no question we could effect wholesale quantity of physical changes. It is just possible these would encourage people to behave bettter, thus ending wars and proving to be a profitable investment after all.

It is largely a matter of planning, but—well, Mr. Burnham said it neatly: "Make no small plans. . ."

To Change the Subject:

Ideas, in Regiments and Battalions ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

There's a new A. E. F. in the making. It's an expeditionary force of ideas. And don't scoff. Ideas may not roll off the assembly lines like tanks, but wars aren't won without them, just the same.

Hitler knows that. He had his plan for world domination long before the Luftwaffe darkened skies over Poland. He even wrote it down in a book.

It's not enough to build planes, to train armies, and launch ships. A new world is in the making: and that takes ideas. Yours and mine, if we want to have a say in it.

Hitler's concept of the new order is one of a dominant Germany, a subjected world. What is yours? If you haven't one, then it's time the mental assembly line started to move.

"We must take the initiative from the enemy not only in the field of military conduct," said Dr. Pennington Haile recently, "but in the field of ideas as well."

A glimpse of today's horizons was disclosed in an address of Dr. Haile before the Foreign Affairs School at Radcliffe College the other day. Dr. Haile is a member of the Washington Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, which is reporting on this subject to the nation this month.

"There will be a system of economic planning such as the world has never known before," he predicted. "There will be an international priorities board, under the direction of the United Nations, to allocate supplies over the greater part of the world."

There'll be a board of economic planning "to cover the entire planet"; great food pools to be distributed by an international committee; thousands of engineers, educators and social technicians sent to the war-swept areas in a far-flung plan of reorganization.

Dr. Haile believes that the United States will have to take a leading part in policing the world, for a while at least until there is established "some international organization wise enough to promote change by peaceful means, and strong enough to prevent change by violence."

Except in the field of military control, the former Dartmouth professor and League of Nations official, said that he would like to see representatives of the defeated peoples on these various boards—Italians, Germans, and Japanese who will be ready to catch the vision of a different sort of world."

A different sort of world—a better sort—will emerge from "blood, sweat, and tears." No longer can we be a nation apart, sufficient unto ourselves. We shall become the pivot of a world of nations. There will come changes in our standards of living. There will not be so many rich people, not so many poor. Not so much at one table and so little at the next.

It will not be the Communism of Russia, nor the Socialism of Germany. It will be the natural effect of a free economic system on an international basis. It is not something that will come upon us suddenly. It must be achieved. We must build statesmen and patriots as well as tanks and guns.

As individuals, we can start now by widening our mental horizons to grasp the international dimensions of the future. We can cease thinking just in terms of "our town" or even "our nation." We are citizens of the United Nations.

As individuals, we can contribute to a better economic order by refusing to hoard, by a willingness to take on our share of responsibility and sacrifices. We can be more careful in our buying. Tons of food are wasted daily, and most of us, by wiser planning, could cut down our clothing bill.

We can help immediately and tremendously by buying defense bonds and stamps—not now and then, but right along, every week.

We can speed up the mental assembly line. Stop living in the past; begin thinking in terms of today and tomorrow. We must not only out-produce and out-maneuver the enemy, we must out-think him.

"God blesses still the generous thought
And still the fitting word He speeds,
And Truth, at His requiring taught,
He quickens into deeds."

(Whittier)

Songs of the Native Luggers of the Torres Straits

Descendants of once fierce head hunters compose music and simple verse while they work.

By Donald Friend
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—When the cyclone season ends, the pearling and trochus luggers of the Torres Straits islands will leave their Thursday Island base to comb the Coral Sea and the Great Barrier Reef for shell.

Often they are out for three months at a time without calling in to land. Then they come into port at Cairns in North Queensland, and Malaytown, the native quarter, hums day and night with their guitars and songs, and the dramatic recitals of their adventures on the Reef.

They are a noisily happy crowd, these Torres Straits natives. Although by law they are under the Aboriginal Protector, they are in no way connected with the natives of the mainland, being Melanesians, and by blood and culture closely related to the tribes of New Guinea.

Until about 60 years ago, they were a byword to the captains of windjammers in the South Seas for their ferocity. Countless vessels came to grief on the treacherous uncharted coral reefs of the Straits, and very, very few men survived to tell of the enormous curved war-canoes that always seemed to be at hand to witness the disaster, or how they looked and how they burned the wreck and sacrificed the survivors to their gods. Those who survived, did so by grace of a curious custom known as "Lamak"—that is, some person on the island might recognize in one of the survivors a similarity to some relative lost at sea, and claim the fortunate one as a reincarnation. Several Europeans (one of them a woman who became wife to a chief) were saved in this way, and lived many years among the islanders before they escaped or were rescued.

Douglas Pitt

In the late 1870's a Jamaican Negro trader, Douglas Pitt, came to the island Erub, bringing with him a number of Samoan Christian teachers. It was mainly through his own incredible personality that the natives of Torres Straits finally gave up their headhunting and sundry other savage practices.

Nowadays, seeing their courteous manners and gentleness, and hearing their constant laughter and singing, it is hard to believe that their forefathers indulged in so much sanguinary barbarity.

Of the primitive arts and crafts that flourished among them before, hardly anything remains, except their extraordinary and beautiful music.

Every year the luggers bring new songs, composed at work. The ideas stated in these songs are very simple, being mostly observations on the sea and the winds, and the way they work, and various absurd incidents of the day; yet they contain very real poetry, and illustrate a keenness of observation and freshness of outlook which is enviable.

Often the native language is mixed with pidgin English, hardly recognizable at first hearing.

A New Song

This year I begged a passage from Shark Island on the Barrier Reef to Cairns on one of the luggers. As we came towards Oyster Bay, I heard the boys singing a new song—

"Korski ikardada, Oyster cayem
Oyster Cay naab Ki digkeda
Ker'ba nar sager waag ede abra
Orp digardi naatkaak
Cairns harbourged demari"—

That is—

"We change our course near Oyster bay
But when we are abaft the bay,
Our boat, speeding with the south wind
Meets a new wind and a current
Turning her head in towards Cairns Harbour."

The other two luggers of the fleet caught the words, and every one was singing it still when we dropped anchor in Cairns.

Malaytown, Cairns, is the Mecca of the lugger-boys. The grandchildren of Douglas Pitt have houses there, and receive the first visits. In appearance the native quarter is quite extraordinary: the houses—ramshackle wooden affairs, stand high on stilts, for the tides rise two or three feet above the level of the coral street.

When the fleets arrive, Malaytown gets busy to welcome them. Pigs are killed, and there is a great scraping of coconuts to make the delicious "savisaui." "Kopmaori" ovens of red hot stones are prepared. People rush about shouting and directing, stopping every now and then to chat with friends or join in the singing and dancing in the street, or to join the orchestras of guitars and drums on the verandas.

Sagas

One hears sagas of ancient deeds chanted—

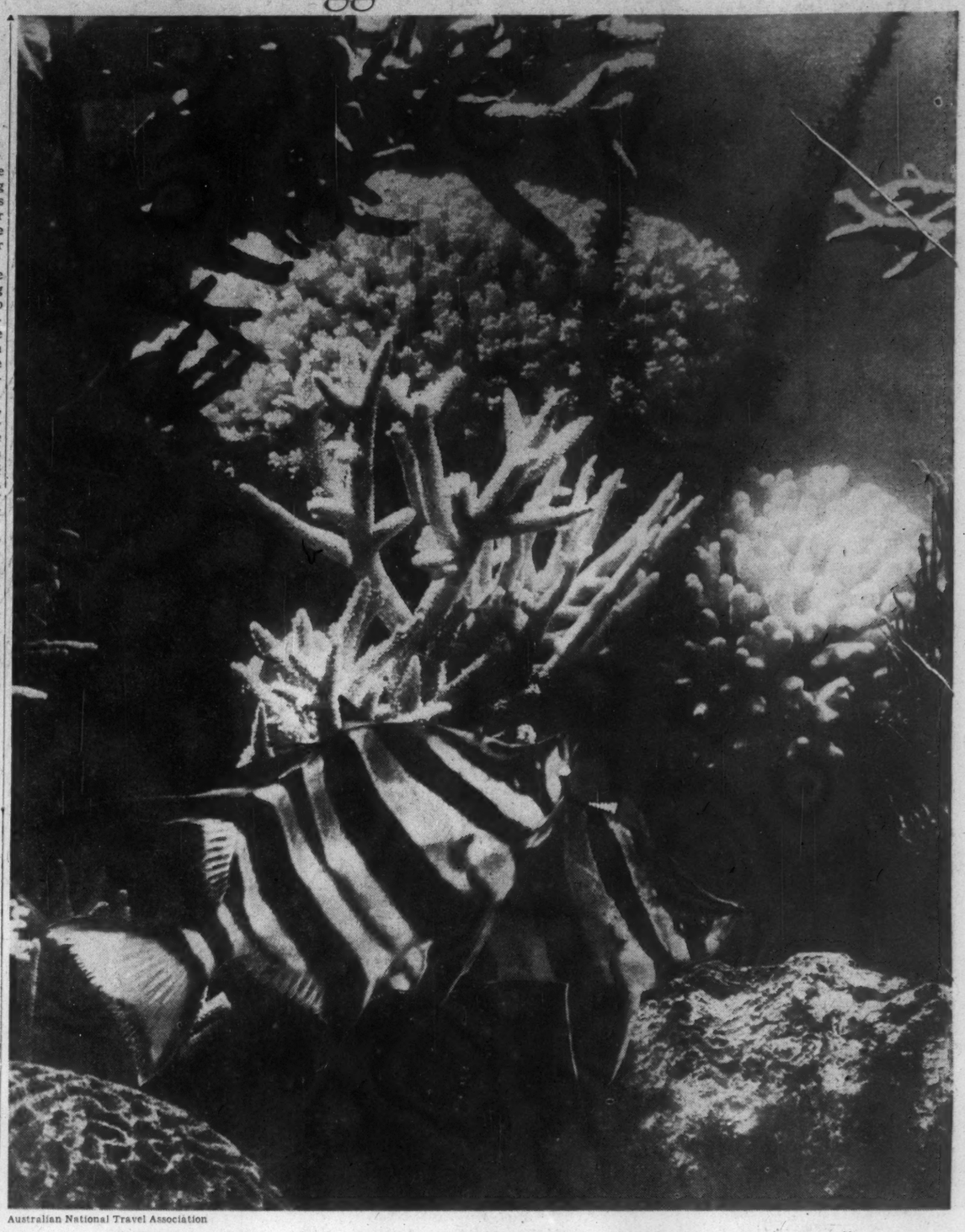
"Douglas Pitti idi abi a porakli a-e-a
Opem depigili esailani ebori"—

describing a voyage of Pitt's—or perhaps something completely frivolous, such as

"Wai dete meuk, das mereda
Mepekari
Guitar segur ki etugli"—
("O pretty girl, here I am.
Look at me
While I am playing a guitar.")

But mostly the songs deal with their work and the sea, like their song to the Barrier Reef—

"Barrier, ar waag ar ko zouber"—
("Barrier, your great winds and seas,
Your white spray and strong tides
Play with us as though we were fish
as we work.")



Australian National Travel Association

"Full Many a Gem of Purest Ray Serene the Dark Unfathomed Caves of Ocean Bear:"

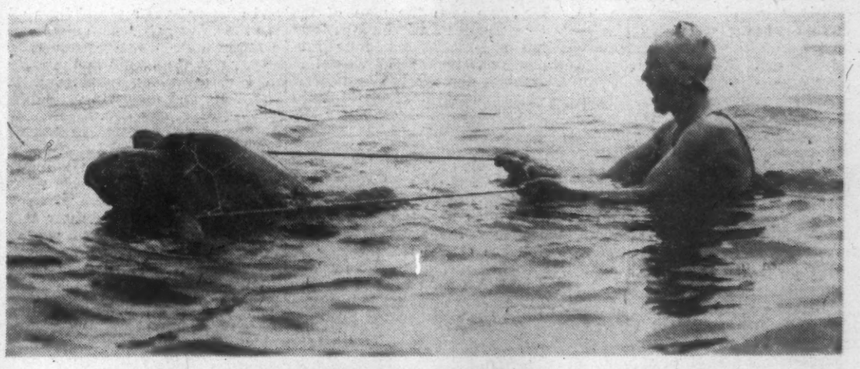
Gaily-colored fish and living corals are among the fascinating inhabitants of green pools in the Great Barrier Reef of North Queensland in Northeastern Australia. Winding through tropical waters the reef extends for about 1,200 miles along the Queensland coast.

The Barrier Reef boys have an ancient song telling how Captain Bligh put in with three boats, and how he retreated before their war-canoes.

Or they will sing of how the wind from Gelam brings the scent of flowers miles out to sea: how—

"Punopuni booya naak ki daudai gi"—
("Lightning stretches like a vine from above our heads until it strikes the mainlands"—)

Many times I have sat all night with them, never tiring of their endless soaring melodies. For me their music has an extra quality that cannot be described, a quality that our own music lacks, that once heard remains forever in the mind.



The One That Didn't Get Away. Or Who's Catching Whom?

Playing with giant turtles is one form of sport in the warm Barrier Reef waters of Queensland

American Museum of Natural History, New York

Down—Way Down—A Diver Gathers Precious Pearl Shells From Davy Jones' Locker

Equipped only with goggles this South Sea native is collecting Avicula margaritacea (sea shells) from the bottom of a coral gorge in a pearl lagoon. The floor and walls of the gorge are gay with vari-colored coral growths, and fishes of brilliant hues dart among them.

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, February 10, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Week-Day Classes in Religious Education—From a Survey Of Present Practices

Religious Education and the Schools—5

Of interest to those who have followed the developments of what is known as the "released time" plan for weekday classes in religious education is the Government "Bulletin 1941, No. 3," titled "Weekday Classes in Religious Education," by Mary Dabney Davis, of the United States Office of Education. The material in this bulletin is based on a study conducted by the Office of Education. Below we reprint excerpts from a digest of this report.—Education Editor.

Widespread publicity recently given to group conferences and to hearings and decisions of boards of education concerned with how best to provide religious education for public-school pupils has brought the subject sharply before the reader of daily news. Apparently few people question the fact that children and young people today need increased opportunities for religious education. The problem is how best to provide the opportunities. Does responsibility lie with the home, the community or the school? To what extent is it a co-operative project? Can the schools participate in a program of religious education and still comply with the law and the tradition of the country to keep separate the functions of Church and State?

Of four proposals offered in a syllabus for group study . . . current interest centers upon the week-day released-school-time program. This program as described in a recent bulletin of the International Council of Religious Education, "The Week-day Church School," is a part of the churches' educational program conducted in co-operation with the public school but having no organic relationship with it, is directed by individual churches or councils of churches, is conducted during school hours on time released for the purpose by public-school authorities and receives pupils whose parents send written requests to the school. . . .

Nationwide Spread

The release of pupils was reported by 282 of the 2,211 city and town school systems contributing information and by 206 rural schools in the 1,510 counties from which replies to the inquiry were received. These reports indicate the probability that children in 1 of every 8 town and city school systems are permitted to be released from school for religious education upon their parents' request. . . .

Discontinued programs were indicated by 94 city and town school systems. . . . The two major reasons given for discontinuing the program were withdrawal of the sponsoring agencies, chiefly because of the time and financial support required of church officials, and dissatisfaction with the program due to lack of suitably prepared teachers, inadequately planned programs and unsatisfactory results. . . .

A total attendance of 164,013 elementary and high-school pupils were reported from 357 or three-fourths of the 488 school systems releasing pupils. Four-fifths of those attending week-day classes were released from elementary schools and the remaining fifth from high schools. . . .

Although all school grades from the first through the twelfth were reported as included by some of the school systems in the week-day programs, the 4th, 5th, and 6th were most frequently reported.

The decision as to whether classes shall be held outside the school buildings or within regular classrooms is controlled in some instances by State laws and regulations and in other cases by local regulations or such factors as the distance to be traveled between school and church centers. Objections to the use of public-school buildings center upon a possible impingement upon constitutional restrictions against the use of public-school funds or property for religious or sectarian purposes. In current practice about 4 of every 10 classes are held in the school buildings and the other 6 in churches, community centers, village halls, homes and other available buildings. For rural schools, however, the proportion is reversed and a somewhat larger proportion of high-school classes are held outside the school building than is the case for the elementary school grades.

Classes are held once a week in most of the elementary schools and from 1 to 5 days a week for the high schools where the work is often offered as an elective in the curriculum. . . .

For slightly less than half of the programs the teachers elected to conduct the week-day classes are required to meet specified qualifications. In this connection it should be mentioned that this lack of trained teachers was the stumbling-block most frequently mentioned by those superintendents of schools reporting that the week-day program had been discontinued. . . .

In Idaho, North Carolina, Utah, and Iowa practically all the teachers are reported to be paid for their service while in Minnesota, New York, and Vermont the reports indicate that the majority of teachers volunteer their services. . . .

A general idea of the content of the week-day class program and of the teaching techniques used was obtained for two-thirds of the programs through the use of brief check lists. For both elementary and high-school classes major emphases are about equally divided between Bible study and character education with church doctrine and good citizenship less frequently mentioned. Variations in these emphases include outstanding attention to Bible study in high-school classes where credit is granted and upon church doctrine in the schools of places having small populations. The major teaching techniques reported are discussion, workbooks and textbooks, reading, units of work, handwork, and dramatization.

Activities provided for pupils who do not elect to attend the religious education classes were reported for elementary schools in the following order: Study periods, continuation of regular classes and remedial work with individual assistance for special problems. Since high-school classes in most cases are considered as electives in the regular program, no special provisions are needed for pupils not taking religious education.

Three general types of church administration prevail for conducting the week-day classes: First the individual church, which determines its own policies and programs independently of any other church organization; second, a co-operative arrangement among churches by which they delegate to an advisory council certain responsibilities for organization and supervision of the week-day classes but retain the determination of curriculum for each church; and third, an interdenominational council of churches composed of representatives from churches of different denominations which administers the week-day program — frequently through a secretary or director. . . .

Reports from 256 school systems show that 92 grant credit toward graduation upon completion of the religious education classes, 140 do not grant credit and 20 gave no information on the subject. Although these reports are from school systems located in 34 States more than half of them are in but three States, 52 in Minnesota where no credit is granted, 45 in New York where about a third of the school systems grant credit, and 26 in Utah where credit was reported for all but one school. . . .

Where Started?

Reports attributed the initiative in starting week-day programs to three general sources—to State and local councils of religious education, to local churches and ministerial groups, and, in a few instances, to county and local school authorities. Many lay agencies were also reported as influential in arousing interest in the program and contributing to its development. . . .

Recommendations of the Vermont council for initiating classes included studies of children's needs and plans for a curriculum to meet the needs. These were issued in a 1940 mimeographed guide—Facts on Weekday Religious Education. Many local councils and committees for religious education have set up standards, provided financial support, and worked co-operatively with public school officials in starting the program. School support of the churches' proposals and assistance in caring for details of planning are shown in the general announcements made of the program and in the detailed regulations devised by some school systems to safeguard its development.

Responsibility for the character and quality of activities carried on during a child's school day rests with public-school officials. On this account it would be expected that certain standards controlling the conduct of the regular school program should be applied to such supplementary activities as the boards of education consider of sufficient merit to warrant the use of school time. . . .

From Circular 189, May, 1941, U. S. Office of Education.

Rittase

Picnic Rides Are Fun During Fall and Winter Term

Those bright sunny days of late fall, those snappy days of winter, and the wonderful first mellow days of early spring—all are "tops" for picnic rides, say the girls of the House in the Pines, a boarding and day school and junior college in Norton, Mass. Riding is one of the major recreations at this school, where a stable of 20 horses is kept, and numerous bridle paths and an indoor riding ring afford opportunity for learning to ride and enjoying many a companionable experience on horseback. Some of the girls at this school specialize in secretarial work, others take a regular liberal arts junior college course with plenty of chance for extras in music, art, and drama. This school used to offer a second year abroad, but now stays on its big country campus, with frequent trips into Boston.

Suffixes That Increase Use of the 850 Words

Basic English

39th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have seen the plan of the Basic English vocabulary and taken a look at the four lists which make up the 850 words. In addition to the vocabulary it must be remembered that Basic English has a system of use which enables those 850 words to do the work of a complete language.

The points of this system which have not been covered during the presentation of the word lists may be given as a few simple rules. Since they are rules of English which are common knowledge to all English-speaking people I will call attention from time to time to the difficulties involved in presenting them to non-English-speaking persons.

For teachers of "foreigners" I would recommend a book by C. K. Ogden called "The A. B. C. of Basic English." This little book is a mine of information about these tricks of English which we take for granted and which are so difficult to learners of our language. It is in Basic English, and packed full of examples, exercises, and reasonable explanations of these verbal maneuvers.

I will give a brief summary of the rules of the Basic System. With the exception of the first, these modifications might not all be assumed by persons whose normal language is English.

The Rule For Plurals

The first is the rule of the plural form. This form behaves in exactly the same way as it does in normal English. Teachers of foreigners, however, must bear in mind the fact that though the usual way to give a word a plural form is by the addition of *s*, there are many exceptions to the rule.

Foot, tooth, man, and *woman,* change their vowels, and *sheep* does not change at all, while *trousers* and *scissors* have a plural form all the time. *Leaf, self, shelf,* and *knife* change their consonants and *y* changes to *ies* except in the cases of *boy, day, key, monkey, play, ray, tray,* and *way.* Words ending in *s, x, sh, o,* and *ch* with the exception of *stomach* take *es* as their plural form.

The plural forms of words are well known to all constant users of the language. I have given it here in such detail to show that perhaps we have never thought of this simple rule as being complicated at all. The examples cover all the plural forms in the Basic English vocabulary list. This is one of the simplest rules in our language, yet as you may well see it presents its difficulties to non-English speaking persons.

The Action And Actor

The next rule is a rule of English which Basic English has adopted and modified to cover the uses of one word in a number of different grammatical formations. It concerns the endings *er, ed,* and *ing,* and the magnifying effect they have on the 850 is very gratifying. There are 300 words in the Basic English vocabulary which can take these suffixes; 200 are from the General Names and 100 are from the Pictured Names. These 300 words are listed in the "A. B. C. of Basic English" to which I referred above.

The name of a thing or of a person performing an operation, is formed by the addition of *er* and *ing.* Ex.; *painter, painting.* The name of a quality may be formed by the addition of *ing* or *ed.* Ex.: *steaming, steamed.*

In the case of actions, the *er* form becomes the name of the person or thing which does the act. Ex.: *roller, attacker.* The *ing* becomes the adjective applied to the doer and the action in the present tense. Ex.: *viewing, twisting, working.* The *ed* form becomes the adjective of the person or thing to which the action is done. Ex.: *clothed, curved, printed.*

The teacher of spelling will here note that though *actor, sailor,* and *creditor* take on different spelling forms they are permissible in Basic English.

The English-speaking person wishing to use Basic English will be able to construct his use of the *er, ed, ing* suffixes from this brief account. For those wishing to go more deeply into Basic English, however, the abundant information in the "A. B. C. of Basic English" is well worth gleaning.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Old Maine Academy Shares Its Opportunities With the Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In spite of war bulletins and defense work, a group of twenty-five or thirty men and women in Bethel, Maine, find time to gather in a schoolroom to hear and understand the music that has come down through the ages.

It is the adult music appreciation class at Gould Academy in Bethel, Maine, that little village on top of the map among the hills of Oxford County above the intervales of the Androscoggin River near the New Hampshire border line. Here the farmer's wife and mother of sons and the man of the world, who has come to seek peace in the quiet village, gather every week to hear the music that has inspired many to pick up their fragments of hope and build anew.

They are recordings, of course, but of the very best to be had. They are from the Carnegie Foundation Musical Library, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation granted to Gould Academy several years ago when Mrs. Carnegie became interested in the Academy and the opportunity it was giving to the boys and girls in this part of Maine where the rest of the world seems so far away and remote.

Meeting A Need

A music appreciation class for adults may not seem such an all-important undertaking for those of us who, at the single turn of a knob, can command the performance of the best conductors and musicians. Not so, however, for the people in that remote region of Maine, where even radio reception is too poor to give complete enjoyment of broadcasts. To these people, then, this hour or so of great music now being presented to them is a high light of the week.

How did it come to pass? Music appreciation is part of the student program at Gould Academy, the private school that serves as a high school to the local girls and boys, and as a first-class prep school for out-of-staters.

"The students were so enthusiastic about the course that the parents requested that we have a similar course for them," said Miss Ann Griggs, musical director at Gould, who conducts the classes.

Some of the members in this class of music appreciation have had little or no background in music. Miss Griggs therefore starts them off with simple folk songs and shows them how these have become themes for some of our best-loved music.

Intelligent Listening

"Ordinarily," she says, "we just let the sweet sounds flow through our ears. That is listening with the heart and the body. For complete appreciation of the finer points of music, we must listen not only with our hearts and bodies, but also with the mind."

Music is becoming important to these people in Bethel, and the Academy in the town is bringing it to them. At Easter, in the small white Congregational Church, adjoining Headmaster Elwood F. Ireland's house on the school grounds, in an appropriate candlelight setting they are brought the memorable music of "The Crucifixion." At Christmas they hear the glorious "Messiah."

Not often does such an independent, privately endowed school as Gould Academy allow the townspeople to partake of the opportunities it has to offer the children who go there. But, then, this is only another example of democratic ideals in operation.

Even the gift of the musical library and the modern development of the school are such examples. The latter is the story of the man of great wealth, William Bingham, 2nd, who came to the hills of Bethel for rest and peace, and who found it. To show his gratitude, he turned a major part of his fortune into a charitable foundation to help the mental and physical development of the people of northern Maine. And so he became the benefactor of Gould Academy. Now the boys and girls of Bethel have what is claimed to be one of the most up-to-date and most completely equipped and staffed secondary schools in the United States.

Summer Workshops on Junior College Terminal Education

Washington, D. C.

With army officials warning educators to speed up training and to offer more short terminal courses to help the all-out war effort of the nation, the commission on Junior College terminal education, a part of the American Association of Junior Colleges, has decided to provide from coast to coast this summer three workshops for junior college instructors interested in setting up terminal courses and in studying other problems of terminal education. These workshops will be located on the east coast at Harvard University, in the mid-west at the University of Chicago, and on the west coast at the University of California.

At least 100 scholarships will be provided for qualified junior college faculty members interested in study at the workshops.

The workshops at the University of California were started as an experiment last summer as part of the study on terminal education being carried on by the American Association of Junior Colleges through a grant from the General Education Board of New York. With 129 representatives of 97 junior colleges from 30 States taking advantage of this opportunity last summer and with definite progress made by them toward solving problems in terminal education, the committee has been encouraged not only to continue the workshops in California, but also to establish the additional ones at Harvard and at the University of Chicago. The increased interest in terminal education in connection with the war effort this year adds even greater significance and responsibility to next summer's workshops.

Through the Editor's Window

Needed: A Positive Approach

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In other columns on this Page today are summarized some of the facts collected by a committee headed by Dr. Mary Dabney Davis of the U. S. Office of Education, which committee was formed to survey the status and development of weekday classes in religious education throughout the United States. We have promised you that during our current series on "Religious Education and the Schools" we would print some of the questions people are asking, in order that individuals and groups might take them up for discussion.

The survey reported upon in Dr. Davis's article is already affected by developments, inasmuch as new communities enter the field or make preliminary arrangements to do so almost every day, while others doubtless change their experimental methods or abandon certain phases of their programs. However, the figure—that approximately 500 communities of all sizes, in all parts of the United States, release children during school time for religious education—probably remains substantially correct.

* * *

Among the questions communities and individuals are asking are these, according to the survey:

What responsibility do schools have for religious education?
Is school time the most appropriate time for religious education?
Is religious education something separate and apart from character education? Is it separate and apart from denominational teaching?
What qualifications should teachers have for religious instruction?
Are weekly religious education programs usually conducted in school buildings? by school personnel? with school assistance or supervision?
Is school credit given for such study?
Which schools release children for religious education?
Do all children attend such classes: If so, how are teachers employed during that time? If not, what do the remaining children do?

* * *

Some of these questions are answered in part by facts excerpted from the above mentioned summary by Dr. Davis.

There are, of course, many other questions. Most of those just stated come under the general inquiry: What are the present practices in releasing children for weekday religious education during school hours? Another kind of question not answerable merely by facts and present practices, is: What **should** schools, churches, and communities do to provide religious education? This second question, I feel, recommends itself strongly to those parents and other citizens who have opposed the released time plan even as a "step" toward something more acceptable.

* * *

You may recall that the report of the 1940 White House Conference on Children in a Democracy revealed that over half of the children in the United States get no religious training outside their own homes. This, when put with the common-sense realization that among families who don't go to church themselves certainly few probably take the trouble to give their children religious instruction, invites the regrettable deduction that about half of the children in the United States—or practically the number not attending Sunday School—get no religious instruction whatever.

When one faces this, and acknowledges at the same time the importance of religious (not necessarily denominational) instruction, one must acknowledge that the answer is not found in being merely "against" something. A positive plan or suggestion, for meeting so serious a problem is essential. Therefore, the question to be faced by each one of us is:—not merely that the churches, schools, and homes or communities should do something; but—what should they do?

Any positive plan begins with an impartial study of present practices. If the current series on Religious Education and the Schools helps more of us to begin right there; and to think more earnestly as to how religious instruction can be wisely provided to American children, especially those not at present receiving any religious teaching, it fulfills its purpose.

A Tuesday Column

Old Colonial Schoolhouse

Mount Vernon, Virginia

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Let the schoolhouse in the upper garden,"
General Washington wrote
In a neat, time-faded note,
"Be cleaned and got in order
Against that I return—
The which to do I yearn."

I saw that little house to-day,
Among the hedgerows, tucked away.
Two little desks, two little chairs
(Door open wide up four worn stairs).
Another larger desk stood near—
The teacher's—that was very clear.
The Custis children studied here,
Spring, summer, early autumn days;
And, oh, I'm sure they let their gaze
Go drifting from their books
And cast swift, longing looks
At all the carefree garden flowers
And birds, enjoying the sunny hours;
And I can well imagine they—
The Custis children—sighed that day
Their mother called them in from play
To read them what the General wrote
In that neat and solemn note.

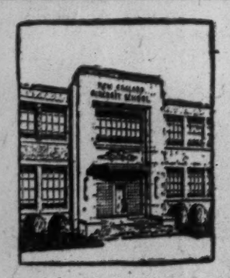
Violet Alleyn Storey

Must Be Within

To achieve true success, train your mind and develop a proper sense of values. College can make this training and development easier—but it cannot make it easy. College can aid in attaining greater personal stature, but the will to grow and the willingness to do the productive work necessary for growth must be within the man.

The Emory Alumnus

AVIATION SHOOLS



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Boston Art Museum Acquisitions—Midweek Prospects on the Radio

Italian Primitive Presented; Etchings at Public Library

By Dorothy Adlow

In the annals of the department of painting at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the acquisition of a picture by Francesco di Giorgio Martini is an event. The panel, "Virgin and Child With Saints," is the gift of Edward Jackson Holmes, president of the Museum. It is an Italian primitive of the Sienese School and, in the words of Director George H. Edgell, eminent scholar in Sienese painting, "is a real masterpiece of perhaps the most attractive painter of Siena in the fifteenth century."

Siena was content to maintain the medieval mood and limitations when other Italian cities were turning to the rapid technical advance and secular interest of the Renaissance. While their contemporaries were deepening perspectives, rounding form, elaborating composition, the Sienese painters made their devotional pictures in a lineal, decorative style. They were dedicated more to feeling than to fact; they had their little mannerisms, their qualities of ingenuousness. They preserved a tradition which was linked with the East, and they were content to adhere to it unquestioningly. For example, Francesco was a versatile man, an engineer among other things. Yet when he picked up his brushes he conformed to the Sienese conventions in painting architecture and perspectives. The Holmes panel was painted about 1471 when Francesco was associated with his brother-in-law, another Sienese master, Neroccio di Landi. The picture is an exquisite work in grace, simplicity, and sweetness.

Among other pictures which have come into the permanent collection of the Boston Museum is an eighteenth-century painting by the Venetian Pietro Longhi, who departed from his customary subject matter to paint subjects from peasant life. Another genre canvas is by Eglon Hendrik van de Neer. This is an interior painted with a confident hand, which executed the two seated figures with due polish, and then portrayed textile, wall covering, marble columns with patient skill. An amusing detail is a painting hanging over the mantel in this interior, signed by Ruisdael. "Still-life With Birds" is a fine specimen of Dutch literalness and precision in painting.

In memory of Felix Warburg a panel, "A Saint With a Scroll," has been presented by Mrs. Warburg. It was painted by a member of the school of Bellini, and is notable for passages of beautiful color. There is finally a water color, "Ghosts of London," by Nora Wydenbruck, showing a neighborhood after a raid.

* * *

Exhibits by Brockhurst

The February exhibition of prints from the Wiggin Collection in the Boston Public Library consists of etchings by the British contemporary, Gerald L. Brockhurst. This artist seems to have been a particular favorite of the collector for several paintings by Brockhurst are on permanent display in a special gallery.

In 1915 at the age of 25, Gerald Brockhurst exhibited at the Royal Academy and established his position as a painter. Less than 10 years after that he embarked upon etching. The prints that have accumulated since that date have secured the artist a special niche. Brockhurst's method is independent; his pictures reflect discipline and perfectionism of a type which is uncommon in this day. With the passage of years, his manner does not seem to relax and loosen up after the tendency customary with artists. He seeks no short cuts, devises no abbreviations to conserve his strength. The very firmness, polish, and completeness of his portraiture proves disarming.

Brockhurst looks towards the standard, mood and discipline of another era. He sets a difficult goal for himself in devising an illusion of light, in articulating textures, modeling flesh, and giving form its full roundness. There is a painterly quality in his etchings, but it is achieved through drawing of a most painstaking character. The method in its detailed requirements imbues the subjects with solemnity and stillness.

Mr. Brockhurst has employed the more dynamic and flexible method in his drawings, and etchings such as "The Two Melisandes," and there is no doubt that many a spectator favors the preparatory sketches for their freedom and spontaneity. However, in his polished style, Mr. Brockhurst can achieve superlative qualities with no loss of vitality, as for example in the portrait of a fellow etcher, Henry Rushbury. The inevitable comparison with Rembrandt will be made, and there are certain similarities in the use of tools, and treatment of surface. But Brockhurst wants that capacity of Rembrandt to unite figure and background, to provide a cohesiveness in design so that the figure does not seem separate and alone, set fortuitously against a landscape or wall. In that respect he seems to lose grasp of the whole in his concern with skilled detailed handiwork.

The Brockhurst pictures are revealing and rewarding. We learn a great deal in studying them closely, not alone about Brockhurst but about the broader issues in regard to the function and fulfillment of the artist.

In the Library display there are drawings, etchings, and paintings. Among prints displayed are "By the Window," "Xenia," "Nadia," "Melisande," "Corinne," "Viba," "Una," "La Tresse," "The Mirror," and "The Black Silk Dress."

CBS

Prof. John T. Frederick, CBS Literary Critic

Receives a reply to his radio appeal for books for men in the armed services. His request was made on his "Of Men and Books" program.

Alex Alexander and Nina Varela

In the revival of "The Student Prince" now in its final week at the Shubert.

Novelties From Mr. Stock

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

In the program which the Chicago Symphony Orchestra offered to its listeners last week (Jan. 29) two novelties were set forth. The more important—or at least the longer—of the two was a new concerto for viola and orchestra by Nicolai Berezowsky, the solo part of which was interpreted by William Primrose. This composition, written last year, had been played at a radio broadcast of the Columbia System last October, but the Chicago presentation was the first in a concert hall.

Mr. Berezowsky is one of the musical creators who, as they say, belong to the Left. His concerto makes no concessions to charm, as such a thing is generally understood, and it must be said that the astringency of the work as a whole left the impression that such a quality is beginning to sound dated. It is possible that the composer made an effort here and there to be ironical at the expense of the modernist party to which he belongs. The second movement of his work evoked considerable amusement from the audience, and there were chuckles to be heard during the finale.

* * *

Of the performance of the concerto by Mr. Primrose only admiration must be expressed. The music is of exceptional difficulty, but the unfailing technical mastery of the artist left no obstacles unsurmounted. Mr. Primrose evidently realized that Berezowsky's piece gave but little opportunity for the disclosure of purely musical attributes. As his labors with the concerto evoked well-deserved enthusiasm, the violist contributed an arrangement of the Prize Song from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" as an encore. In this, however, the player was found wanting, for his reading was restless, and a disposition to make diminuendos on every other note made the performance almost a caricature.

The other novelty was a Pastoral Intermezzo by Henry Purmort Eames, a musician who lived for a number of years in Chicago, and who left it 12 years ago to teach at Scripps College, California. The quiet, unobtrusive adventure of Mr. Eames in Arcadia was led sympathetically by Mr. Stock and played with feeling by his orchestra; nor was there any lack of cordiality on the part of the listeners when the piece had been brought to an end and the composer appeared on the platform.

The principal contribution to the program was made, not by the composers of the two novelties, nor even by Mendelssohn, whose "Melusina" Overture began it, but by Alexander Nicolaevich Scriabin, whose Third Symphony, "The Divine Poem," followed the Pastoral Intermezzo of Mr. Eames. The symphony is a remarkable production, whether you consider it to be a work of genius, or—as some do—a piece of bumptious eroticism. At least "The Divine Poem" gives admirable opportunities to an orchestra to disclose its virtuosity, and Mr. Stock's organization made much of them.

* * *

Shostakovitch's Sixth Symphony was presented for the first time in these parts by the Illinois Symphony Orchestra at its concert, Jan. 26. Izler Solomon, who conducted it, brought about an interpretation which surely would have gratified the composer, could he have been there to hear it. For the symphony had evidently been carefully rehearsed, and every detail was made to stand out, every nuance meticulously negotiated. The composition made a definite impression of power and originality, and that most particularly in the slow movement which began the work, the worth and beauty of which were deserving of all praise. The two movements that followed were in the typical Shostakovitchian impish vein that characterized the Russian composer's first symphonic effort. They were interesting, even brilliant, but one felt that their composer was re-creating what he had done before.

The Philharmonic String Quartet, assisted by Rudolph Reuter, pianist, gave its final concerto of the season (Jan. 25) with a program that comprised Bloch's Piano Quintet, the A flat major String Quartet by Dvořák, and the quartet movement that Schubert wrote in 1820. Bloch's work, thanks to Mr. Reuter's admirable musicianship and that of the string players with him, made a stirring effect. The work, written almost two decades ago, is of modernity modern, containing even indications for the performance of quarter-tones, and not a few string effects that never occurred to composers in a more conservative day. The work by Dvořák, the last of the master's quartets, also was excellently set forth. It contains Dvořák's characteristic qualities, even if it is less eloquent than the quartet in E flat major, written twenty years earlier.

Dance Notes

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 11, at the Master Institute Theater, 310 Riverside Drive, a lecture-demonstration on folk dances from "Dances of Many Lands" will be given by La Meri and her assistants.

* * *

New Argentinita Items

New on Argentinita's program at the Cosmopolitan Opera House, Feb. 12, will be "Dance of the Little Old Men," a Mexican ritual dance, and new to New York will be her version of Ravel's "Bolero."

* * *

Agnes de Mille Tour

Agnes de Mille, with a small company, is now touring New England and other parts of the East, and later will cover Middle Western and Southern territory.

Addresses On Lincoln Scheduled

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Among the guests scheduled to be interviewed by Eddie Dowling in "We the People," tonight, CBS-WEEI, at 9, are Isaac Diller, who played with Abraham Lincoln's sons, and the composers of "Rose O'Day."

Columbia's "Report to the Nation" is going to explain how the Government expects to triple the present labor force in its all-out war effort, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m. Representative Walter Rloeser, Republican, Mo., is to speak against the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway, CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Bob Burns will have Basil Rathbone and Ginny Simms as guests on his program, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.; Fibber McGee and Molly throw more light on the mystery of the rock; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

For his second concert with the NBC symphony Dr. Frank Black has scheduled Dvořák's "Carnival" Overture, Mozart's Symphony No. 28, in C major, Debussy's Nocturnes "Clouds" and "Festivals," and Saint-Saëns' Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso, Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Fred Allen will have a "Boston night" when he has John Day, Boston University student, as collegiate guest on his program, and accepts an appointment as Deputy Chief in the Boston Civilian Auxiliary Fire Department. Ed Gardner, radio's "Archie" will also be a guest, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. Betty Grable is to be the guest of Eddie Cantor and company, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Hilde Reggiani, Jan Peerce and Suzanne Sten, all members of the Metropolitan Opera, will sing the notable arias from "Rigoletto" in a review of the work in "Great Moments in Music," CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Alfred M. Landon is to speak on "National Unity" from the Lincoln Day Committee banquet in Washington, D. C., Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Thursday

Lincoln's Birthday talks are to be given by Representative Charles A. Plumley, Republican, Vt., on the subject, "Our Emancipation Proclamation," NBC-Red-WNAC, 6:30 p. m., and by Thomas E. Dewey, Blue-WBZ, 10 p. m.

John W. Hanes, former Under-Secretary of the Treasury, Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board, and Leland Robinson, Columbia economics professor, are to be speakers in America's Town Meeting discussion on "How Shall We Pay for the War?" Blue-WBZ.

Jane Withers of the screen is to be the guest of Rudy Vallee in an aviation comedy, with John Barrymore and Joan Davis, from the Naval Air Base in San Diego, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.

The story of the Pony Express is to be dramatized in "Death Valley Days," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Milton Kaye, pianist, will be soloist in Beethoven's Concerto, No. 4, in D major, with the "Sinfonietta" group, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Friday

Sir Ernest MacMillan, Toronto conductor, directing one of the regular radiocast series of Philadelphia Orchestra concerts, has programmed Byrd-Jacob's Suite, Sibelius' Symphony No. 5, in E flat major, Op. 82, Debussy's "Petite" Suite, and Elgar's "Enigma" Variations, MBS-WAAB, 2:30 p. m.

The Intermezzo from Delius' "Hassan," Wayne Barlow's "The Winter Passed," and Richard Arnell's Second Divertimento, have been programmed by Howard Barlow in the British-American Festival, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Times Studio

Nadine Conner

American soprano to make her Boston opera debut as Pamina in the Metropolitan Opera production of Mozart's "The Magic Flute" at the Metropolitan Theater, March 20.

On the Stage

"Life, Laughter and Tears," a trio of one-act plays by William Saroyan and Sean O'Casey, is to start a brief preliminary tour at Springfield, Mass., on Feb. 25, according to report in New York. The two Saroyan plays are "Hello Out There" and "Coming Through the Rye," and the O'Casey item is "The End of the Beginning." Eddie Dowling, Julie Haydon, John Farrell, George Blackwood, Ann Driscoll, Grover Burgess, and Peg Mayo are among the players.

* * *

Richard Gaines will have one of the prominent roles in Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella," which has been reported as a prospect for Boston the week of March 9. Robert Alton will direct the ballet numbers. Latest report in New York is that the theater in Boston will be the Wilbur and that the engagement will be for a week

Miss Hepburn Coming March 2 in Barry Play

Philip Barry's new play, "Without Love," a Theater Guild production with Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent in leading rôles will play a week's engagement at the Colonial Theater beginning March 2. The play will not be a subscription offering. Subscribers, however, will be permitted to purchase tickets at reduced rates.

The play is being directed by Robert B. Sinclair. The setting is by Robert Edmond Jones, and the production is under the supervision of Lawrence Langner and Theresa Helburn. The play is a modern comedy, the setting for which is in Washington, D. C.

Film Assignments

William Keighley will direct Jack Benny in "The Widow Wouldn't Weep," the first of two films which Mr. Benny will make for Warners. The second will be "George Washington Slept Here," based on the play by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart.

* * *

"Captains of the Clouds," the film about the R. C. A. F. which stars James Cagney, is to have its world premiere on Feb. 12 in these cities: New York, London, Ottawa, Cairo, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver.

* * *

Tess Slesinger and Frank Davis are returning to Paramount to write the screen treatment of "Six from Coventry."

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—
"The Student Prince," presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Barbara Scully, Robert Davis, Lloyd Harris, Jay Presson, Detmar Poppen, Nina Varela and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Wellesley College, Alumnae Hall—
Concert by Joseph Szigeti, violinist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Dumbo." 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. "The Men in Her Life." Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Son of Fury." Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Right to the Heart." Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 4:50, 8.

Fine Arts—
"Girl from Leningrad." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:25. "Shostakovitch Piano Solo." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"March of Time." 9:50 a. m., 1:40, 5:25, 9:15. "Ball of Fire." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:05 a. m., 1:55, 5:45, 9:30. "Obliging Young Lady." Joan Carroll. 12:10, 4, 7:45.

Kenmore—
"Burma Convoy." Charles Bickford. 2:20, 5:25, 8:15. "It Started With Eve." Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 1, 3:35, 6:25, 9:30.

Metropolitan—
"Louisiana Purchase." Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Pacific Blackout." Robert Preston. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—
"All Through the Night." Humphrey Bogart. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:45. "Sullivan's Travels." Joel McCrae and Veronica Lake. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Paramount—
"Son of Fury." Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Right to the Heart." Brenda Joyce and Cobina Wright, Jr. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—
"Two Latins from Manhattan." Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. 10:20 a. m., 12:45, 3:10, 5:40, 8:55, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:40 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 7:55, 9:10.

Scollay—
"All Through the Night." Humphrey Bogart. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:45. "Sullivan's Travels." Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 5:35, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Travelogue of Hawaii." "Training for the U. S. Tank Corps at Fort Knox, Kentucky," "Pete Smith Quiz Reel," "The New York Police Dept.," "Johnny Long and Orchestra." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Chocolate Soldier." Nelson Eddy and Rise Stevens. 11:15 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10:05. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure." Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. 1:40, 5:25, 8:25.

Telepix—
"Orson Welles' Tanks." "Dutch Guiana." "Pete Smith Quiz." "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood." "Fitzpatrick Travelogue." cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"A Tragedy at Midnight." John Howard and Margaret Lindsay. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Three Cockeyed Sailors." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:45.

Uptown—
"Design for Scandal." Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 3:40, 8. "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1, 5:10, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—
"They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10:20 a. m., 2, 5:40, 9:15. "Body Disappears." Jeffrey Lynn. 9:05 a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "South of Tahiti." Brian Donlevy. "Sing Another Chorus," Jane Frazee. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 2 and 8.
Regent: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Charlie Chan at Rio," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE — Brainiree: "You Belong to Me." Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Badlands of Dakota," Robert Black. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 1:45, 7:45.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "The Men in Her Life." Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "New Wine." Ilona Massey. 1:50, 5, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 3, 6:05, 9:15. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Design for Scandal." Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Design for Scandal." Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Man at Large." Marjorie Weaver. "Shadow of the Thin Man." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2 and 8.
University: "They Died With Their Boots on." Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland. 2:15, 5:25, 9:35. "March of Time." 3, 8:05, 8:15

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "New Wine." Ilona Massey, Binnie Barnes. 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The Men in Her Life." Loretta Young. "Raiders of the Desert." Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2. Evenings: 7:30-11.
Strand: "They Died With Their Boots on." Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland. 3:15, 9:15. "Night of Jan. 16th." Ellen Drew and Robert Preston. 1:50, 7:50.
Codman: "Unholy Partners." Edward G Robinson. "Bahama Passage." Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 1:45, 8.
EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesion: "Keep 'Em Flying." Abbott and Costello. "Small Town Deb." Jane Withers. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT — Capitol: "Keep 'Em Flying." Abbott and Costello. 3:01, 8:24. "Unexpected Uncle." Anne Shirley. 1:45, 7, 10.
Park: "Birth of the Blues." Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Three Girls About Town." Joan Blondell. 1:30, 7:30.
HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Suspicion." Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Naval Academy." Freddie Bartholomew. 1:50 and 7:45.
HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Keep 'Em Flying." Abbott and Costello. 3:01, 9:16. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough." Ronald Reagan. 1:54, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Shadows Over Shanghai." James Dunn and Linda Darcy. "Panama Patrol." Leon Ames. 2 and 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Lydia." Merle Oberon. "Bahama Passage." Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 3, 8:45. "War Clouds in Pacific." 2:35, 8:20. Also Short Subjects.
MALDEN—Granada: "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1:40, 6:22, 9:04. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 4:02, 7:44.
Maplewood: "Feminine Touch." Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "South of Suez." 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Pastor Hall." 1:55, 8. "Married Bachelor." Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 3:30, 9:35.
Orpheum: "You Belong to Me." Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Feminine Touch." Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 7:45. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Men in Her Life." Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. 3:15, 8:30. "Mob Town." with the Dead End Kids. 2:05, 7:15, 10.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "The Night of Jan. 16th." Ellen Drew and Robert Preston. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Skylark." Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Unexpected Uncle." Anne Shirley. 1:30, 8.
Medford: "Unholy Partners." Edward G. Robinson. "Rise and Shine." Jack Oakie.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne. "Three Girls About Town." Joan Blondell.
NATICK—Colonial: "Babes on Broadway." Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:30, 9:15. "Married Bachelor." Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 2, 7:45.
NEEDHAM—Needham: "Swamp Water." Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Four Jacks and a Jill." Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.
NEWTON — Paramount: "Bahama Passage." Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Married Bachelor." Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 1:30 and 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: "Remember the Day." Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 2:05, 6:33, 9:25. "Confirm or Deny." Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 3:40, 8:05.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Keep 'Em Flying." Abbott and Costello. "Doctors Don't Tell." John Beal and Florence Rice. 2 and 8.
Strand: "International Lady." Ilona Massey and George Brent. "Design for Scandal." Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8.
REVERE—Revere: "Bahama Passage." Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Night of January 16th." Robert Preston. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Bahama Passage." Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Night of January 16th." Robert Preston. 2 and 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "I Wake Up Screaming." Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Hurry, Charley, Hurry." Leon Errol. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Citizen Kane." Orson Welles. "Passage From Hong Kong." Keye Luke. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Belle Starr." Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. "Lady Scarface." Dennis O'Keefe. 2 and 8.
SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "One Foot in Heaven." Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough." Ronald Reagan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Men in Her Life." Loretta Young. "Blues in the Night." Priscilla Lane. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Moonlight in Hawaii." Mischa Auer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Sergeant York." Gary Cooper, Joan Leslie. 2:30, 8:13.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "The Perfect Snob." 2 and 8.
WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Suspicion." Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Go West, Young Lady." Penny Singleton. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Texas." William Holden. "Sing Another Chorus," Jane Frazee. 1:45, 7:45.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Suspicion." Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Moonlight in Hawaii." Jane Frazee. 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Skylark." Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Birth of the Blues." Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Swamp Water." Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. "Four Jacks and a Jill." Ray Bolger. 1:30, 7:45.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Sergeant York." Gary Cooper. 2:47, 8:30. 8:30, Pearl Harbor pictures. 2:17, 9:01.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
6th WEEK!
GARY COOPER
BARBARA STANWYCK
BALL OF FIRE
CO-FEATURE
OBLIGING YOUNG LADY
JOAN CARROLL • EDMOND O'BRIEN
Extra! LATEST MARCH OF TIME

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Nelson EDDY • Rise STEVENS
"CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"
Plus "Tarzan's Secret Treasure"

NOW PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
Tyrone POWER • Gene TIERNEY
"SON OF FURY"
Plus "Right to the Heart"

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR — LAST 2 WEEKS!
Final Performance Sat., Feb. 21
MY SISTER EILEEN
"A Honey of a Show" WALTER WINCHELL
EVES. 55c-$2.75; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65
SAT. MAT. 55c-$2.20

SHUBERT Last 7 Times TONIGHT, 8:30 Mat. Tom'w
GALA FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
The STUDENT PRINCE
With the Famous Singing Male Chorus
Evs. 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.10; Sat. Mat. 55c to $1.65 (Tax Incl.).

PLYMOUTH • 1 Week Beg. FEB. 16 SEATS THURS.
RUSSELL LEWIS and RITA HASSAN present
UNDER Short ROOF
By Herbert B. Ehrmann with Barbara O'Neil
Evs. 55c-$2.75; Thurs. Mat. 55c-$1.10; Sat. Mat. 55c-$1.65

BOSTON

Now Open! NEW ENGLAND SPORTSMEN'S and BOAT SHOW
THRU SUN. FEB. 15
The Spectacular SHOOTING MANSFIELDS
NEW ATTRACTIONS! FAVORITE FEATURES!
MECHANICS BLDG — BOSTON
DAILY 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Adm. Incl. Tax: 55c to 6 P. M., 75c after 6; Children 40c
SEE EXHIBITS BY MAINE-N.H.-VT.-MASS.-R.I.-N.Y.-MICH.-ONT.-CANADIAN GOVT.
Direction CAMPBELL-FAIRBANKS EXPOSITIONS INC.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Feb. 12 & Sat., 55c to $2.20
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—*Winchell*
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Feb. 12 and Saturday, 2:40

"A witticist, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walter, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
BLITHE SPIRIT
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"Junior Miss' is a joy."—*Watts, N.Y. Trib.*
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED., THUR. & SAT at 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Lincoln's Birthday & Sat. 2:40

Managers of Theatres
advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

'Belongs on your must list.'—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN, ANNE BROWN, ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-0730. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $2.75-55c. Mats. Feb. 12 & Sat. $2.20-55c

"SCREAMINGLY FUNNY" Dorothy Kilgallen
GRACE C. AUBREY
GEORGE and SMITH in
SPRING AGAIN
PLAYHOUSE Thea., 48th St., E. of B'y. CI. 6-2628
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:40

A THEATRE GUILD production
MARY BOLAND, BOBBY CLARK, WALTER HAMPDEN
in SHERIDAN'S Greatest Comedy
THE RIVALS
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:35. Mats. THURS. and SAT. at 2:35

LAST 2 WEEKS! Definitely Closes February 21
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Lincoln's B'day & Sat., 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
SPENCER TRACY • KATHARINE HEPBURN
"WOMAN OF THE YEAR"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Gala Stage Revue, Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-6800

Tyrone POWER Gene TIERNEY
'SON of FURY'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Kraut Line Makes Final Appearance for the Duration as Bruins Face Canadiens

Terry Reardon Here Tonight As Member of Visiting Team

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In what is turning out to be a huge family party, with Montreal Canadiens appearing as the invading attraction, the Boston Bruins' Kraut line of Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt, and Bobby Bauer will say au revoir—so long but not good-by—to professional hockey for the duration at Boston Garden tonight.

There will be presentations, to be made immediately after the game at center ice, from the Bruins management, Bruins players, and the sons of Manager Art Ross. Later the three departing stars will be tendered a buffet supper by the Boston hockey writers at a downtown hotel.

Almost Immaterial

What the Krauts do individually or collectively tonight against Canadiens is almost immaterial, for whether they pile up the points or fail to score they can neither add to nor detract from the record they have already established here. Everyone, of course, will be pulling for them to bow out in a blaze of glory, but one evening's effort can hardly effect their superlative play with the Bruins over the last five years.

While the boys from Kitchener are bowing out, two other players will be bowing in, one a familiar figure to followers of the Bruins and the other a newcomer who has just turned professional. The familiar figure will be Terry Reardon, one of the heroes of the Stanley Cup play-off series with Toronto last spring, who will appear with the Canadiens, while the other is Lloyd Gronsdal, until yesterday a hard-shooting right winger with the amateur Boston Olympics, but who now is a member of the Bruins.

First Appearance

Although Reardon has been playing all games for Montreal across the border, this will mark his first appearance of the season in this country as only yesterday he was granted a passport allowing him to come to the United States for 48-hour periods. It was Terry's inability to get a passport last fall which prompted Ross to send him to Montreal on loan, receiving in exchange first call on the services of goalie Paul Gauthier, recent mystery man of the Bruins who appears and disappears in astonishing fashion. Reardon is now set to play all remaining road games for Canadiens, under the stipulation that he drill three times a week with his regiment, the Royal Canadian Hussars.

Gronsdal, although signed to help plug the holes in the Bruins roster, may not get into uniform this evening. Ross is considering just how much of a burden it would be on the boy to appear in his first N. H. L. game on Boston ice, with two other rookies in the line-up—Jack McGill and Clare Martin. For tonight Art has a wealth of material, with no less than 18 men on hand. Phil Hergesheimer, however, is still sidelined with his knee injury, leaving two more to be picked to join him in civilian clothes. According to Ross, Art (Stoney) Jackson, who sat out last Sunday's game, will return to action, although the manager stated he would not announce how he will compose his lines until game time.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston	Montreal
Dumart, lw	rw, Sands
Schmidt, c	c, Quilty
Bauer, rw	lw, Getliffe
Shewchuk, ld	rd, Goupille
Crawford, rd	ld, Bouchard
Brimsek, g	g, Bibeault

Boston spares: Conacher, McGill, Wiseman, Bruce, A. Jackson, Gronsdal, H. Jackson, Hollett, Hiller, Smith, Martin.

Mohtreal spares: Morin, O'Connor, Heffernan, K. Reardon, T. Reardon, Benoit, Blake, Chamberlain, Dame, Portland.

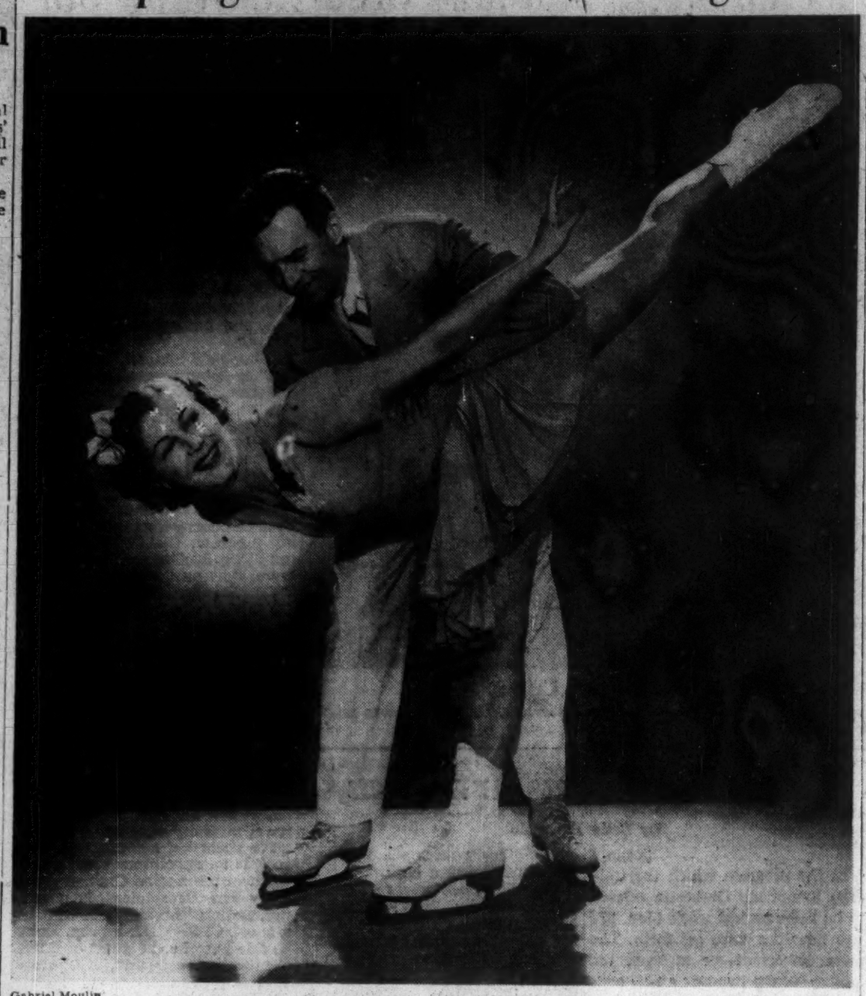
Time of Game: 8:30 p. m.

Over the Blue Line

The Bruins are now two games out of first place and but one game ahead of the third-place Toronto Maple Leafs . . . The B's have yet to lose to Canadiens this season, having defeated Montreal 3-1 and 4-2 at the Forum and 3-2, 4-0, and 7-3 here at the Garden . . . One tie game, 2-2, was played at Montreal . . . Tonight's game will be the last in Boston for the Bruins until Feb. 24 when New York Rangers come to town . . . In this two-week period the B's will play only two games, and more important, Manager Ross will decide upon the squad which will finish the season.

The Krauts are due to report for duty in Ottawa on Saturday and immediately join up with the Air Force hockey team . . . As members of this team they will face the Bruins next Tuesday in a charity game at Ottawa . . . Art Ross said half facetiously the other day, "I don't mind being beaten by the other N. H. L. clubs, but I fairly shudder when I think of getting beaten by that Air Force outfit."

Spotlight Number Tomorrow Night



Gabriel Moulin

Evelyn Chandler and Bruce Mapes

One of the many featured numbers in the Ice Follies of 1942 which open at the Boston Garden tomorrow night will be the above pair (Mr. and Mrs. in private life). They have an original spectacular and acrobatic routine which is one of the important contributions to a long and entertaining program. The Follies continue through February 22.

Dodds Began Running As Time Saver

A young fellow who has turned out to be the sensation of the current winter track season credits his start in the sport to the days when he began running "just to save time."

As a boy in the Ozark Mountains Gilbert Dodds went to school a couple of miles from his home. "At noon we were only given one hour for lunch, so if I wanted to eat I had to run," he declared yesterday noon as he attended a luncheon at the Parker House.

Latest Accomplishment

From such a humble beginning has come a runner over whom track coaches now are raving, and his latest accomplishment still has them shaking their watches. At the annual Millrose meet in New York last Saturday Dodds pushed the famous Gregory Rice to the second fastest indoor two-mile time in history, 8:52.7, finishing a scant four strides behind.

Scheduled to make his next appearance of the season here in the B. A. A. games at the Garden on Saturday, Dodds is still a modest youth whose words are flavored with a delightful mid-western drawl. In telling the story of his career Gilbert appeared almost a smaller edition of Bob Hope, for in some places Gilbert's tales sounded just as tall as those spun by the radio and screen comedian.

There was the time he threw a rock at a passing car, convinced that his speed would take him cross country and away from pursuit only to find himself caught from behind by no less a figure than Lloyd Hahn, the former B. A. A. miler. Dodds then tells how Hahn coached him by mail and later sent him east to be tutored by Jack Ryder of Boston College.

First Races

And then Dodds tells the story of how he came up to his first races — the southeastern district high school championships in Nebraska—an unknown and refused admission to any event until he could prove he had been entered. Proof came in a telephone call to his football coach, whereupon Gilbert proceeded to win both the half-mile and the mile.

Of Dodds Ryder said, "He was a wonderful runner before he first came to me last autumn. Why, I never before had such material walk into me." Said Oscar Hedlund of M. I. T., "Dodds has much of the form of Don Lash. He is relaxed at all times and does not tie up under pressure. Like Rice, he has power from the waist up and he is similar in make-up to most of the great distance runners of this era."

Main Question

The main question yesterday seemed to be just which race Gilbert will compete in at the Garden Saturday, the mile or the two-mile. His decision, as to whether he will face Leslie MacMitchell in the former or Greg Rice again in the latter, is expected to be forthcoming tomorrow or Thursday.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by most of the track coaches and captains from the local colleges. From Harvard came Coach Jaakko Mikkola and Capt. Bob Houghton; from Tech came Hedlund and Capt. Gene Brady; from Northeastern came Athletic Director Edward S. Parsons and Capt. Mike Prohodsky; and from Tufts came Capt. Walter Hall.

G. C.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Spring Training Close By

On Monday of next week the New York Giants will inaugurate the 1942 spring training routine in Miami. Shortly thereafter the 15 other big league clubs will join the parade to Cuba, Florida and California. All of which indicates that despite a war-weary world, the pennant struggles of the Yankees, Red Sox, Dodgers, Cardinals and the rest are swiftly closing in on the unsuspecting fan—a baseball year that very likely is one of the most crucial in history.

Even as this is written we cannot be certain that the regular season will open in April; or that, if it does open, it will run through to October, with a World Series on the end. All that can be said at this hour is that the national pastime will continue at a normal pace as long as possible. How long this will be possible is anybody's guess.

Players Fortunate

However, until further notice, the boys in the National and American leagues will do their running and throwing in the Grapefruit League and be looked upon with envy by those less fortunate who must stay back home where there is a chill in the air and snow on the ground. If the man on the street is envious of the ball player in the summer, he is doubly so in the early spring, when the orange country is his stamping ground and the swank hotels his home.

This year, as in the past, the state of Florida gets the biggest play in the spring training picture. An even dozen teams condition on her sandy soil, with only four going to California. Both the Braves and Browns, who inhabited San Antonio, Texas, last March, have moved to Florida.

Cards vs. Yanks

The Yankees will be back at St. Petersburg, which has become as much a part of their baseball year as Yankee Stadium. As the Cardinals are returning to Waterfront Park, the Sunshine City gets an extended series between two of the top clubs in the majors. Local papers will call it a preview of the next World Series. If the Cards can do their part, it probably will be.

The Red Sox have been in Sarasota ever since John McGraw's Giants left there, and no change is in sight as long as Tom Yawkey owns the team. Tom and Joe Cronin are completely sold on conditions there. Washington will be back at Orlando and the Tigers at Lakeland, in Florida's inland territory. The Braves for a while considered moving into Orlando with the Senators, but finally decided upon smaller Sanford, in the heart of the celery belt. The Browns, at nearby Deland, can continue their lengthy series with the Boston club.

Indians Moved

After a spring at Fort Myers, which on the southern west coast of Florida is a long bus ride from rival camps and a poor spot to attract crowds, the Indians have moved up the coast to Clearwater, where the Dodgers once made their headquarters. Not far away will be the Reds, who have made Tampa rather permanent.

On the other side of the peninsula will be the Dodgers, Giants and Phils. Mel Ott takes over the New Yorkers in the big city atmosphere of Miami, while the Phils will be just across the causeway in modernistic Miami Beach. The defending Brooklyn club starts in torrid Havana's Tropical Stadium, where the poinsettia's bloom on surrounding hillsides, and complete their work at City Island Park, Daytona Beach.

Unless war conditions chase them inland, the Cubs will be back at Catalina Island, Calif; the Pirates at San Bernardino, the Athletics at Anaheim and the White Sox at Pasadena. Both the A's and White Sox batterymen do early conditioning in the California mountains, and probably could remain there through training if an emergency arose.

Dickey Has New Batting Form

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 10 (AP)—George W. "Skeets" Dickey, younger and less famous of the catching Dickey brothers, left today for the Chicago White Sox training camp with a new manager and a new batting formula. Both, he believes, will be helpful in putting him in brother Bill's class as a hitter.

The new manager is Mrs. George W. Dickey, a home town sweetheart who teamed up with him in a Chicago ceremony a few days before the close of the 1941 baseball season.

Combination Form

The new batting formula, the 26-year-old Dickey said, represented a combination of the form of the best American League sluggers, which he obtained while riding the White Sox bench last year, his first full season in the majors.

Skeets hit upon his new technique last fall during the Chicago city series and has practiced on it all winter.

"My trouble has been that I've been shifting my weight off my back foot and falling off balance," he said. "I was lunging at the ball and as a result I wasn't getting my full power into the blow."

"From now on I'm going to stop striding, concentrate on keeping my weight on my back foot and trying to meet the ball."

Bill Developed

Skeets recalled that Bill Dickey developed into a hitter almost overnight and believes the same thing may happen to him if he can "get the breaks."

Until Bill went to his first New York Yankee training camp at the age of 21 he was only an average hitter, Skeets said. There Bill found such players as Ruth, Gehrig and Meusel pounding them to the far corners and fell into their ways. He's been doing it ever since.

Always a good receiver, Skeets has never approached Bill's form as a slugger. He played in only 30 games last season with the Sox, principally on account of his hitting, but he pounded the ball at a .315 rate with Oklahoma City of the Texas League in 1940, his eighth year in professional baseball.

Pete Kelly Hops To First Place In Scoring Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10 (AP)—Pete Kelly of Springfield, scoring a goal and tossing in valuable assists on five others, today hopped from third place to the top of the American Hockey League scoring heap.

Kelly's 18 goals and 30 assists gave him 48 points, two more than Ab DeMarco of Providence, last week's leader who went scoreless during Kelly's spree. Les Cunningham, the West's chief threat from Cleveland, added a goal which brought his total to 45 points.

Pete Bessone of Pittsburgh spent nine minutes in the penalty box for a total of 76 minutes thus far. Nobody else is close.

The leading scorers:

Player, Club	G	A	Pts
Kelly, Springfield	18	30	48
DeMarco, Providence	20	26	46
Cunningham, Cleveland	20	25	45
Calladine, Providence	23	20	43
Trudel, Washington	26	17	43
MacDonald, Buffalo	21	19	40
Heron, Pittsburgh	21	18	39
O'Flaherty, Springfield	14	25	39
Allen, Pittsburgh	12	25	37
Herchenratter, Philadelphia	19	18	37
Pettinger, Hershey	9	28	37

Rizzuto Signs

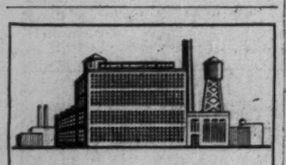
NEW YORK (AP)—Phil Rizzuto, shortstop of the world champion New York Yankees, limped into the office of President Ed Barrow and left smiling a few minutes later with the announcement that he had signed his 1942 contract. He is the first Yank regular to sign.

Rizzuto, who lives in the Metropolitan area, injured an ankle recently while skating.

From Tank to Flying Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas — William L. Stephenson, former Lexington, Ky., man, who lettered in boxing and swimming at the University of Kentucky, gave up his tank suit for a flying suit and his headguard for a flight helmet as an Aviation Cadet here at the "West Point of the Air."



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COAST TO COAST REAL ESTATE DIRECTORY

Published Every Wednesday

In The Christian Science Monitor

Opening Night Of Follies Is For Navy Fund

The Ice Follies of 1942 opens at Boston Garden tomorrow night. It will be an occasion of more than usual interest to Hub figure skating fans, because of the fact that it will also be Navy Night, with the entire proceeds of the "first night" being donated by Boston Garden Manager Walter A. Brown, and Follies producers Eddie and Roy Shipstad and Oscar Johnson, to the local chapter of the Navy Relief Society.

Already this Navy organization has done a noble job of relief work for the families of the men of the Navy who were at Pearl Harbor and in sea combat. Mrs. William T. Tarrant, wife of Admiral Tarrant, Commander of the First Naval Dictrict, heads the Navy committee in charge of the event. Mrs. Tarrant is President of the Massachusetts Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society. Other members of the committee are Mrs. Ronan C. Grady, Mrs. Glenmore F. Clark, Mrs. Brooke Schumm, Col. H. C. Pierce, U. S. M. C., Capt. Herbert Dumstrey, U. S. N., Mrs. John Barleson, Mrs. Charles T. Owens, and Mrs. Charles L. Brand. Mr. Charles Francis Adams is Honorary Chairman of the "Navy Relief Night."

The return of Ice Follies, all new for 1942, is an event in itself, for during the course of a winter season this popular ice skating show is witnessed by a million and three quarters people, with Boston holding the record for attendance with more than 139,000 persons seeing the Follies in seven days at Boston Garden last year. This year the Ice Follies comes to town for 11 days and a total of 14 performances.

Eddie and Roy Shipstad, Oscar Johnson, Bess Ehrhardt, Evelyn Chandler, Papez and Zwack, Heinie Brock and others are back again this year, but all with new routines in what Eddie, Oscar and Roy promise is the best Ice Follies ever. New to the Hub, but sure to capture the public fancy are the Thomas Twins, a novelty in figure skating, being identical twins, who offer a synchronized number.

Ice follies continues at the Garden through Sunday, Feb. 22. There will, however, be no show on Saturday, Feb. 14, due to previous scheduling of the B. A. A Indoor Track Meet.

Frankhouse Moved

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Newark baseball club of the International League announces that Fred Frankhouse, veteran pitcher-coach, has been transferred to Kansas City to assist Johnny Neun, former Bear manager now pilot of the Blues. Phil Page, manager of the Binghamton baseball club, will replace Frankhouse as assistant to Bill Meyer, who recently changed jobs with Neun, the club announcement said.

Golf Medalist

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., fired a 77, five over women's par, yesterday to win medal honors in the annual Palm Beach tournament.

A baseball double play can be completed in five seconds—half the time it takes the average athlete to run 100 yards.

May Be Parker vs. Parker When Nationals Roll Around

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—From the looks of things right now, that should be a stirring match between Frankie Parker and Frankie Parker for the national singles tennis championship this year.

For some 10 years now Frankie has been trying to win that crown. He was ranked No. 2 twice. Right now he is ranked No. 3. But something always happened to keep him from reaching the top. There always was a Vines, or a Budge, or a Riggs to hold him down.

It might be different this year. In fact, after checking the whereabouts of the other players listed in the first 10, it might not be a bad idea for the U. S. L. T. A. to award Frankie the title by acclamation and eliminate the bother of a tournament.

Few Known Rivals

Here is the way the picture is right now:

Bobby Riggs and Frank Kovacs, ranked No. 1 and No. 2, respectively, have turned pro. Don McNeill, No. 4, has announced he is quitting tennis to enter the service. Ted Schroeder, No. 5, also has announced he will enter the service. Wayne Sabin, No. 6, has turned pro. Gardnar Mulloy, No. 7, has been thinking of turning pro. Bitsy Grant, No. 8, is in the service. John Kramer, No. 9, has not announced his plans, and Bill Talbert, No. 10, probably will be available for tournament competition.

That leaves Parker's only probable rivals among the first 10 the last two on the list, and considering the difference in the ratings, Frankie should be able to back into the title playing left handed.

Holcombe Ward, U. S. L. T. A. prexy, claims he isn't a bit dismayed by the breaking up of the little clique which has dominated the play. In fact, he maintains it creates a healthier situation.

Ward Explains

"It isn't advisable to have a small group dominate the game, to have the tournaments a cut-and-dried proposition with the winner certain to be one of a select few," he explains.

"What keeps the game alive is the advance of the new and younger players. That's why we have our junior development program. It isn't advisable to have one player dominate the game, any more than it is right to have one football team dominate that game year after year. It destroys incentive."

Getting back to Frankie Parker, should he be called into service or enlist, the national tournament this year would see one grand free-for-all. His No. 3 ranking naturally would make him an overwhelming favorite were he to compete and should the players who might be considered his rivals be absent.

Outstanding

Parker has won his share of tournaments. In fact, his has been one of the outstanding names in the game the past decade, and on clay courts he has an excellent record.

He was a little overzealous in his competition last year, and, along with Schroeder and Kramer, was reprimanded and penalized by the governing body for accepting expenses which the the governing body thought a little out of line, not realizing the tremendous amount these young fellows need to tip the waiters and take a taxi across the street.

Anyway, Frankie, if he's still available, should have a fine time at the national this year if he's still around. That is, if he doesn't decide to perfect a new creeping forehand or some other dizzy stroke he always seems to be working on.

N. Y. Forwards Remain At Top Of N. H. L. Heap

MONTREAL, Feb. 10 (AP)—The front line of the New York Rangers continues its domination in the individual scorers race of the National Hockey League.

Bryan Hextall remains on top with 19 goals and 22 assists for 41 points while teammate Lynn Patrick has 23 scores and 17 assists for his 40 points. Phil Watson is the league's best playmaker with 27 assists and 12 goals scored personally for 39.

Pat Egan, Brooklyn defenseman, is the most penalized player with 76 minutes spent off the ice.

The leading scorers:

Player, Club	G	A	Pts
Hextall, New York	19	22	41
Patrick, New York	23	17	40
Watson, New York	12	27	39
Drillon, Toronto	19	15	34
Thoms, Chicago	13	21	34
Anderson, Brooklyn	10	22	32
Schmidt, Boston	14	17	31
Bauer, Boston	11	20	31
Grosso, Detroit	16	14	30
Apps, Toronto	14	16	30

Badminton Sees Big Season For Devotees Ahead

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 10 (AP)—The American Badminton Association, representing the largest single covey of bird-batters among more than 100,000 of the country's devotees, is pushing ahead at double-time during the national emergency.

Adon Smith, national tournament chairman, reported here today that 42 state and sectional tournaments already had been sponsored—as against 29 for the year of 1941—and that many more open and invitational championships were being scheduled leading up to the nationals in Durham, N. C., April 2-3-4.

Smith said that the game of badminton need not suffer for lack of supplies.

"All of our badminton equipment," he said, "is on the free list. Rackets, birds and nets call for no use of steel or rubber or other materials on the priority lists. That's one good reason we are doubling our tournament program."

Well over 300 crack players from all over the country, led by Dave Freeman of Pasadena, Calif., are expected to play in the Duke University indoor stadium in Durham. Contingents of over 50 are registered from Southern California, from Chicago and from Boston.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	—Gls— For	Agst
New York	24	10	1	49	149	101
Boston	20	11	5	45	116	81
Toronto	20	12	3	43	111	88
Chicago	17	14	3	37	103	96
Brooklyn	12	24	1	25	97	139
Detroit	11	21	3	25	91	114
Montreal	10	22	3	23	85	123

Navy Calls Adams To Active Service

Weston W. Adams, youthful president of the Boston Bruins hockey team, has been called to active service with the United States Navy. Adams, who holds the rank of lieutenant, senior grade, asked for active service the day after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor last Dec. 7.

Women Curlers To Compete For Sewell Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEIGNIORY CLUB, P. Q.—The 11th annual women's iron curling bonspiel for the Sewell Trophy will be held at the Seigniory Club Feb. 12 to 15. Invitations to Quebec and Ontario Clubs have been issued and several entries already received.

The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., entered in last year's bonspiel, will probably enter a rink in the competition this year. The defending rink, Mrs. L. E. Woolley's team from Toronto Granite Club, will be on hand for this year's spiel.

The Sewell bonspiel will be conducted on Elgin Trophy method of play, under the following conditions:—

1. All rinks will play three games of ten ends.
2. The four rinks with the highest margin of score in three wins will play to a finalist for the Sewell Trophy.
3. The two rinks with the highest net margin of score with two wins will play to a finalist for First Consolation.
4. The two rinks with the highest net margin of score with one win will play to finalist for Second Consolation.
5. The two rinks with the lowest net margin in three games lost will play to a finalist for Third Consolation.
6. A draw will be made each day. Rinks from the same Club will not be drawn against each other, except in the play-offs.
7. Prizes for winners and runners-up. A suitable trophy will be presented to the winning rink and mementoes given to each member composing the team.
8. Entries should be received by Feb. 9. There is no entrance fee.

Sports Around the Hub

Red Sox Catcher Accepts Terms

Signed Red Sox contracts continue to roll in and so far there has been no hint of a holdout. The latest to join the satisfied group is Bill Conroy, the six-foot, 190-pound catcher from Oakland, Calif. Although he hit only .290 in the Pacific Coast League, Bill comes East highly recommended. In another year he may give Frankie Pytlak and Johnny Peacock something to think about. Tony Lupien and Norman Brown sent their signed contracts to Fenway Park yesterday.

Lupien, who recently bought a home in Lexington, and who has been working out in the Harvard cage for a couple of weeks, is a very determined young man. He has a great deal of respect for Jimmy Foxx, but makes no secret of his intentions of putting Double-X out of a steady job this year.

* * *

Norman Brown went to Sarasota with the Red Sox last spring. He is a tall right-hander with a "live" fast ball. That is, his "high hard one" always does something—hops, dips or just plain hums. But so far he has had trouble locating the plate, and his curve is mediocre. A month with Frank Shellenback in the South, however, may make a big difference.

* * *

This afternoon the Braves announced the outright release to the Jersey City club of the International League of the veteran Ray Berres. His departure, prompted by the arrival of Ernie Lombardi, leaves the Stengelman with five catchers—Lombardi, Clyde Kluttz, Phil Masi, Al Montgomery and Johnny Stats. There was no better receiver in the National League last season than Berres, but at the same time there were few weaker in the batter's box. With so many young players going to the colors, however, he may soon be back in the majors.

* * *

The military touch will be prominent at the B. A. A. Games Saturday night. Along with the service relay special, with Staff Sergt. Thomas Carey of the 369th Infantry, Camp Edwards, in the starring role, the track crowd will see Private Jim Kehoe of the 115th Infantry, Headquarters Company. The former University of Maryland star has entered the Lapham 1,000 and will come up against Campbell Kane, Gene Venzke, Les Eisenhart, John Borican, Bob Carroll and A. G. Hillman. The Boston record for the 1,000 was made in last year's Prout Games by Campbell at 2:11.8.

New England track fans will watch with interest the performance of Richmond Morcom, University of New Hampshire boy, who tied Keith O'Rourke of Notre Dame for first place in the recent Millrose Games high jump at 6 ft. 6 in. In that meet Morcom beat out Mel Walker of Chicago and Art Byrnes of New York. Both Walker and Byrnes will be at the Boston Garden Saturday evening.

* * *

Shorts. . . . Tufts plays basketball at B. U. tonight. . . . Tony Lupien no longer has the Harvard cage to himself. The full Crimson varsity baseball squad is now on hand daily. Tony is aiding Floyd Stahl with his coaching duties. . . . The Braves beat the Dodgers and Cubs to the purchase of Lombardi. Bob Quinn, by the way, may have a little trouble signing the big catcher. He had an inflated contract at Cincinnati, and on his 1941 record, is no longer in the higher brackets. . . . The Braves finally located Eddie Miller at Lake Worth, Fla.

* * *

Ed Doherty's departure for Florida was delayed a week, or until he can complete plans for the admittance of soldiers, sailors and marines to Fenway Park this summer. Last year the boys were brought in in groups two days a week, but this time the quota will probably be increased. . . . The Cleveland roster arrived today, with Lou Boudreau's smiling countenance on the cover. . . . The Columbia Lions won an Eastern League cage game from Harvard last night in New York, 56-44. The setback erased whatever dim hopes the Crimson may have had of staying in the championship running. The Lions, however, failed to stop George Burditt, who tallied 16 points. . . . B. U. and B. C. meet on Arena ice this evening. . . . Bill Brandt's 1942 National League Green Book is out, as informing as usual.

Gene Moore At End of Rainbow After Long Wait

LANCASTER, Texas, Feb. 10 (AP)—Little Gene Moore took time out from his farm chores today to observe that at last he may have come to the end of baseball's rainbow.

In the game a dozen years, the 32-year-old hard-working Moore never played on a major league pennant winner. But now he's going over to the New York Yankees, richest team in baseball and World Series champions five times in six years.

Moore was with Brooklyn just before the Dodgers got into the series, but that's the closest he's ever come to playing in the classic.

It was the same way with his father, who played 15 years. The only time he landed on a club that went into the World Series it was too late for him to participate.

Gene doesn't know what plans the Yankees have for him, but he hopes to land in their outfield.

He pounded Yankee pitching in training season games several years ago and the Yanks tried to get him at that time. That and the fact the club may be short of seasoned outfielders because of the draft makes him believe he has a chance. With two children, and 32 years old, Moore isn't likely to be called soon.

"Anyway," Moore grinned, "I ought to get a chance to hit a lot for the Yankees with the pitchers passing such fellows as Di Maggio and Keller to get to me."

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 9

East

St. John's 50, George Washington 48.
Columbia 56, Harvard 44.
Long Island 44, Duquesne 34.
Alfred 46, Clarkson Tech. 40.
Mexico City YMCA 45, Becker 35.
Fairmont 58, California (Pa.) T. 34.
Waynesburg 48, Geneva 38.
Swarthmore 48, Ursinus 43.
East Stroudsburg 62, Cortland T. 32.
Westminster (Pa.) 80, West Chester 47

West

Arizona State (Flagstaff) 53, New Mexico 42.
New Mexico Military 63, East. New Mexico 59 (overtime).
Whitman 48, Pacific (Ore.) 44.
College of Idaho 44, Idaho Southern 38.
Santa Barbara State 41, Fresno State 38.
Washington 44, Idaho 37.

Commerce and Finance

Organized Groups Seen Profiting at Expense of Unorganized

Business and Industry

Plans to Meet Eastern Fuel Oil Shortage

WASHINGTON (AP)—Because of a threatened shortage of fuel oil on the East Coast, Government officials and the oil industry agreed to convert additional transportation facilities to that service and inaugurate a voluntary civilian conservation program.

Cars and tankers now used for bringing gasoline and light petroleum products to the East Coast were ordered converted into fuel carriers at once, though it was admitted that this would bring about a corresponding decrease in stocks of gasoline and light products.

Stocks Declining

Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator, who issued the order, called attention of 1,500 oil companies to declining stocks on the Atlantic Coast of fuel oil needed by war and other heavy industries. He asked the companies to telegraph him immediately what action they had taken and the extent of the relief that could be counted upon.

[In New York, the American Petroleum Institute reported that East Coast stocks of light fuel oil and distillate fuels dropped to 13,400,000 barrels on Jan. 31 from 21,906,000 barrels last Dec. 6. During the same period, stores of industrial fuel oils declined to 8,759,000 barrels from 12,151,000 barrels.

An industry spokesman said a further drop in fuel oil receipts might make the situation critical.]

"We consider it imperative," Mr. Davies said in a message to the oil companies, "that all tankers and other transportation facilities to move gasoline and light products to the East Coast suitable for conversion should be immediately transferred to fuel oil service Gulf-East coast and kept in such service until east coast fuel oil stocks again reach satisfactory levels."

To Pool Products

Pooling of oil products was ordered by Mr. Davies last week as a result of tanker sinkings and diversion of several tankers to military service. He authorized the industry on the coast to appoint a committee to obtain distribution of available supplies in "manner that will assure filling of all military, war industry and essential civilian requirements."

The nation-wide conservation program, to be promoted by the petroleum industry war council, will be based on the slogan:

"Oil is ammunition—use it wisely."

Individual companies will carry it on through newspaper, radio, magazine and billboard advertising, windshield stickers, station signs and other means.

Dillon, Read Heads Huge Syndicate To Sell Utility Issue

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Dillon, Read & Co. announced today formation of an underwriting group of 141 firms, called the largest of its kind ever gotten together, to offer publicly next Tuesday the entire common stock issue of 2,696,000 shares of the Union Electric Co. of Missouri.

Underwriting circles said the offering of stock now held entirely by the North American Co. would be the largest common share distribution yet made under the Securities Act.

North American expects to use the proceeds to retire its outstanding debentures, amounting to about $50,000,000. The sale was described as a step towards compliance with recommendations of the Securities and Exchange Commission in integration proceedings against North American.

Union Electric serves the St. Louis industrial area in Missouri and Illinois and is known as the largest operating utility in the Mississippi River Valley.

Cons. Edison, N. Y. Earnings Fall Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Edison Co. of New York in its annual report for 1941 disclosed consolidated net income of $33,920,911, equal after dividends on the preferred stock to $2 a share on the common stock. This compared with $36,454,864 or $2.23 a share in 1940.

Total operating revenues of Consolidated Edison system companies were $259,786,581, an increase of $2,857,973 over 1940.

Sales of electricity and revenues therefrom recorded new peak levels.

The report showed that, for the first time since the existence of the tie-line between the Consolidated Edison and Niagara Hudson systems, more electric power was sent to the upstate companies during the year than was taken from them by the Consolidated system. Consolidated Edison sent 311,912,000 kilowatt-hours upstate and received 81,470,000 from the Niagara Hudson system.

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Elected a director of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. Mr. Toner is President of the Boston Edison Co.

Sun Life, Canada Has Substantial Gains in Assets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Sun Life of Canada reports increases in all important items, including substantial gains in assurances in force, new policies and total assets which are nearly $1,000,000,000, according to the seventy-first annual statement just issued.

The Sun Life has now upwards of $215,000,000 in government bonds of the Allied countries, made up of $83,367,250 of Canadian Government and government guaranteed bonds, $53,215,946 of United States Government bonds, $47,208,809 of British governments, $32,042,826 of government bonds of other British Empire countries. Incidentally, the total investment of the Sun Life of Canada in the United States is well over $430,000,000.

Sun Life reported over $187,000,000 of new business last year. This sum is an increase of more than $17,000,000 over last year, and brings the total amount of protection for all Sun Life policyholders to almost $3,000,000,000. By far the greater part of this business is in Canada, United States, Great Britain and British countries, while no less than 98 per cent of the company's total investments are in these countries.

The total war claims since hostilities began two years ago amount to only 2.2 per cent of total death claims.

Important figures appearing in the Sun Life's annual report are: Premium income, $112,500,000; investment income, $36,300,000; total receipts from all sources, $169,300,000; payments to policyholders, $88,300,000, including nearly $12,500,000 paid in dividends to policyholders.

The broad diversification of the assets which now stand at $995,000,000 is disclosed by the following classification: Government bonds, 25.8 per cent; municipal bonds, 5.3 per cent; industrial bonds, 5.0 per cent; railroad bonds, 2.8 per cent; public utility bonds, 19.3 per cent; preferred and guaranteed stocks, 1.4 per cent; common stocks of industrial and financial corporations, 10.8 per cent; common stocks of public utilities, 9.4 per cent; mortgages, 5.0 per cent; real estate, 2.2 per cent; policy loans, 8.2 per cent; cash, 1.7 per cent; other assets, 3.1 per cent.

Mass. Mutual Life Sales Gain 5.6 P. C.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company sales in 1941 were $133,537,493, or 5.6 per cent above 1940, according to the annual report issued yesterday by Bertrand J. Perry, president. Insurance in force at the year-end stood at $2,025,443,549, an increase of $35,757,567. Admitted assets rose $41,662,794 to $765,956,829.

Mr. Perry stated that increased industrial activity brought about by the defense effort had been a stimulating influence on insurance sales. Public expectation of war clauses and higher premiums was also responsible for part of the uptrend in sales.

Payments to policy holders and beneficiaries reported were at $46,636,324, with death claims $18,717,394. Annuity payments were $5,089,678 and cash surrender values $8,300,460. Management expenses were only $14.84 for each $100 of premium income, against $14.65 for 1940.

Mr. Perry commented on the scarcity of high grade bonds available in the market but said that 1941 purchases of them were higher than in several years. For the first time in the company's history bond holdings exceed $500,000,000.

Named to WPB Automotive Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—R. Lawrence Vaniman of Detroit has been appointed Deputy Chief of the Automotive Unit of the War Production Board, the Regional Headquarters of the Office of Emergency Management announced in Boston. Mr. Vaniman will maintain his offices in Washington. He is on leave from the Chrysler Corporation where he is Executive Manager of the African division. He will be chief liaison officer between the WPB office in Washington and automotive headquarters in Detroit.

Wallace Urges Crops Without Exploitation

EDGEWATER PARK, Miss., Feb. 10 (AP)—American agriculture can "strike a blow for freedom" by producing for war needs "without exploitation of soil or people," and without profiteering, the boss of the AAA said today.

Fred S. Wallace, chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, said in a speech prepared for delivery at the AAA's southern regional conference, that the national farm battle had provided "a good start toward winning this international battle for food"—but he warned that "the finish is where the score is added up."

Blow for Freedom

"American agriculture has the opportunity to show the world what democracy can accomplish," he declared. "It must be the shining example by which the downtrodden peoples of the earth can pattern their reconstructed destinies. We can—and we must—strike a blow for freedom with the world's most potent weapon—food. . . .

"Our aim in this battle of food should be: Full and abundant production without exploitation of soil or people. To accomplish this over-all pattern we must have some specific goals.

"First, we must have all-out production. We must produce food for our army and those of our allies, so that no soldier who is fighting the battle of democracy will have his battlefield morale shattered by rationing. We must produce food for the civilians. Along with food there must be vast stores of fibers and oils. We need to grow longer staple varieties of cotton where it is practical.

"Second, we must continue the conservation program and . . . emphasize it justa little bot more. . . .

"Third, we must hold to the adjustment program even more firmly. The orderly marketing of such surplus crops as cotton, wheat and certain types of tobacco is essential to national unity.

"Fourth, we must maintain adequate prices. But we do not want ruinously high prices. Our goal has been parify and we must stick pretty close to that goal. Let's keep agriculture's slate clean on this issue."

Full Mobilization

"If it wasn't for American food, England would not be fighting in our common cause today," R. M. Evans, Administrator of Agricultural Adjustment and Conservation, told the conference. "When you reduce the food of a people below a certain level they lose their will and power to fight.

"It is up to American farmers to see to it that our allies keep their will and power to fight for our common cause. That job will demand that we make the wisest use of all our land, our labor and our machines—for this is total war for all men."

Tonight, W. F. Caldwell of Atlanta, news editor of the southern division of the Associated Press, will give the principal address at the conference banquet.

Chicago Elevated Creditors Sue Local Union for Damages

CHICAGO (AP)—Creditors of the Chicago Rapid Transit Co., operator of Chicago's elevated lines, have asked a contempt citation and financial damages from a union in the dislocation of Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee Electric Railroad service in the Chicago area.

Named in the petition filed with Federal District Judge Michael L. Igoe was division 308 of the Amalgamated Associaton of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. Division 308, whose members work on the elevated lines, "disassociated" itself fro mAmalgamated's division 900, composed of North Shore employees, on Feb. 1.

Since that time North Shore trains have not been permitted to operate on Elevated trackage and passengers to and from Chicago have been forced to transfer between Elevated and North Shore trains at the north edge of the city.

The creditors' request was in answer to a report on the dispute filed with Judge Igoe by the receivers for the North Shore. A hearing has been set for Feb. 14. Both roads are operating under supervision of the Federal Court.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which had been accused of "raiding" Amalgamated's division 900, also filed a brief asking the court to order resumption of normal service and to restrain officials from "coercing" members of the brotherhood.

Newsprint and Related Products Prices Studied

OTTAWA (AP)—The Wartime Prices and Trade Board said that it is co-operating with the United States Office of Price Administration in a joint program for "arriving at prices of newsprint and related products."

"An immediate study of the bases for second-quarter prices will be undertaken in the two countries," the Board said in a statement.

"On the basis of these studies a definite announcement will be made prior to April 1, at which time second-quarter prices take effect."

Price Control Less Important As Rationing, Subsidies Grow

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It appears likely that in the course of time—perhaps in a few months—price control under the new Price Control Act will become of less and less importance, while the new economic techniques of rationing, subsidies, stockpiling, and differential price-systems will become of increasing importance.

Primary reason is that price control is of importance only where it applies to an otherwise "free" market, and this kind of a market is shrinking rapidly.

In fact price control tends rapidly to wipe out its own importance, or to lead to something else, simply because the end of free prices soon, via hoarding, brings the end of free markets.

Each of the above-mentioned substitutes for, or changes in the free market, seems to be on the increase.

Rationing of one commodity leads to rationing of another. Setting up of the rationing machinery for one commodity makes it available for others. As the public anticipates rationing, it brings it on. Rationing within a year or less seems likely to become nearly all-pervasive throughout what remains of the civilian economy.

Stockpiling, Subsidies as Controls

Stockpiling also grows fast. It began, in effect, with the ever-normal granary. It grew with the stockpiling of imported "strategic materials." But now it is being extended much further. The Army recently asked for 200,000,000 yards of osnaburgs (heavy cotton cloths). Some of this is to be stockpiled. A stockpile of sugar is to be maintained. There is to be a stockpile of hides. One has been mentioned for automobiles, and even for scrap steel. Stockpiling is a logical counterpart of the spreading government control of industrial activity, for it makes easier the movement of commodities under government control.

The list of government agencies owning and handling commodity stockpiles grows apace. It includes the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Defense Supplies Corporation, the Metal Reserve Corporation, the Rubber Reserve Corporation, the Procurement Division of the Treasury, and the supply departments of the Army and Navy.

It is now possible for a commodity like cotton to move through its entire production - consumption cycle, from the CCC clear through to the tarpaulin over the field gun, without once entering the open market, becoming private property, or becoming subject to the Price Control Act.

Use of subsidies also grows, and while it seems on the surface to make price control easier, it does so only by making it comparatively meaningless. For instance the controlled price of copper is now 12 cents. But this is not enough to bring out maximum production; so special subsidies of several up to five cents a pound are granted to mining corporations for copper produced in excess of 1941 production.

Price Control Secondary

The price of most farm commodities is now a heavily subsidized price, for the government Department of Agriculture gives "parity payments" to a total of $212,000,000 and "soil conservation payments" of $500,000,000 to American farmers. These payments used to be conditioned on the farmer's holding down his production, but in most cases that has been reversed. The British government spends about $500,000,000 a year in subsidizing food production and imports into Britain.

When the supply and demand for a commodity is thus hedged about, price control becomes of secondary importance. The price, controlled or uncontrolled, has little meaning if the government is able to (1) restrict the demand (rationing) (2) add to the supply (by subsidies to producers) or (3) by-pass the regular markets by stockpiling and the transfer of commodities from department to department.

All these substitutes and abridgements and inhibitions to the old-fashioned free market add up to a totally different set of economic fundamentals.

Under the old fundamentals, demand for commodities and services was limited only by outstanding credit (faith in the availability of gold). Economic goods and services moved safely through private hands, by means of prices, which were rough calculatons of comparative value in terms of other commodities or of gold (a nominal yardstick which in practice was no yardstick at all of value).

Under the new system, the outstanding demand as far as money and credit goes, has no practical limit at all. The real limits consist of allocations and rationing. The old-fashioned theory that "national credit expansion should be geared to the nation's productive capacity" has in effect become the following: "national credit expansion is geared to nothing at all; but actual demand in the market is geared or valved by rationing and allocations to the nation's productive capacity."

After such a change, price loses its importance—and so, therefore, does price control.

To put it in plain English—as soon as you start price control, you have to go on and ration, and as soon as you have your rationing machinery in operation, you have comparatively little need for price control.

Officials Take Control

The economic change is also, of course, a political change. The gradual disappearance of old-fashioned commodity markets and the paling into unimportance of old-fashioned free commodity prices means in effect that control is passing or has passed from the hands of business men and private risk-takers to officials and managers. The change was most interestingly discussed (and predicted) a year ago in James Burnham's "Managerial Revolution."

It is ironic in this connection how the socialist and economic planners' dreams have miscarried on this score. A generation ago when this correspondent was in college the dream was "government ownership of the means of production." Instead, government ownership is spreading first or most rapidly at least in commodities.

Incidentally, rationing methods of a most diverse sort are now likely. The allocations of tires and automobiles are hardly to be called rationing. Sugar is to be rationed by quantity, because it is an easily standardized food. But other commodities, less standard, will probably be rationed by value, as meat is in England. "Point rationing" of clothing and household goods, both "soft" and "durable" is likely. This might be called "lump rationing."

After that rationing by classifications are likely; people may get different amounts of rationed goods, depending on their need, just as in Europe, for instance, heavy manual workers get larger food rations than sedentary workers.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 32

Losses From Casualties, Theft, and Wagers

To be deductible, a loss arising from "fires, storms, shipwrecks, or other casualty" need not be connected with the taxpayer's trade or business. If his home or his automobile is destroyed by fire, or his summer bungalow damaged by flood or storm, he may claim a deduction for the loss sustained.

A loss occasioned by damage to an automobile maintained for pleasure, where such damage results from the faulty driving of the taxpayer or other person operating the automobile, but is not due to the willful act of negligence of the taxpayer, is a deductible loss in the computation of net income. If damage to a taxpayer's automobile results from the faulty driving of the operator of an automobile with which the automobile of the taxpayer collides, the loss occasioned to the taxpayer by such damage is likewise deductible.

Loss of property by theft or burglary is an allowable deduction, and need not be incurred in trade or business. Hence, the loss occasioned by the theft of jewelry or an automobile used for pleasure and convenience is deductible. It must be established, however that the property actually was stolen. Should circumstances attending the loss leave the owner in doubt as to whether it was stolen or lost, the claim would not be allowed.

Losses from wagering transactions are allowable only to the extent of the gains from such transactions.

A loss is deductible only in the year in which it is sustained, even though, as in the case of a theft or casualty, it may not be discovered until a later year. Losses compensated for by insurance or otherwise, of course, are not deductible. However, in the event the amount of insurance is not sufficient to recompense for the loss sustained, the excess of the loss over the amount of the insurance is deductible.

In general, losses for which an amount may be deducted for income tax purposes must be evidenced by closed and completed transactions, fixed by identifiable events, bona fide and actually sustained during the taxable period for which claimed. For instance, a person possessing stock of a corporation cannot deduct from gross income any amount claimed as a loss merely on account of shrinkage in value of such stock through fluctuation of the market or otherwise. In the case of an individual the loss allowable in such cases is that actually suffered when the stock is disposed of. If any securities (that is, shares of stock in a corporation and rights to subscribe for or to such shares) become worthless during the taxable year and are capital assets, the loss resulting therefrom shall, for income tax purposes, be considered as a loss from the sale or exchange, on the last day of such taxable year of capital assets.

Crucible Steel Profit $12.95 a Common Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Crucible Steel Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for 1941 of $7,439,480, equal to $12.95 a common share, compared with $6,230,179 or $10.24 a share in 1940.

The company, which makes special type of steel, showed 1941 sales of $127,753,667, an increase of 64.4 per cent over 1940. Chairman F. B. Hufnagel said that at the close of 1941 "only an insignificant percentage" of Crucible's products were entering civilian channels.

Farmer, Labor Do Well, But Consumers Pay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—As far as wages and living costs are concerned, everybody appears to be doing very well except the unorganized majority!

The organized farmer and the organized worker are being looked after almost with avidity, but the great middle class of consumers, who isn't automatically a party of the pressure groups, finds prices going up without anything approaching an equivalent increase in income.

Organized Groups Active

This situation throughout the country is reflected in Washington today in these developments:

The Congressional farm bloc is at it again.

Alarmed that Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, have apparently got together to keep both farm and industrial prices more nearly in line, a group of farm state Senators have now introduced a resolution to force the Government to be more lenient with the farmer and require that agricultural prices go unchecked until they have reached 110 per cent of parity levels.

Labor's Income Rising

The income of organized labor is looking up. The average weekly earnings for workers in all manufacturing industries are shown by the latest Department of Labor figures to have increased 33.9 per cent from the beginning of the war in the fall of 1933 to mid-November of 1941.

The cost of living for everybody, not merely for industrial workers, is showing asteadyadvance but an advance which is still substantially under the higher industrial wages. Thus, according to Labor Department statisticians, retail food prices advanced 21 per cent from August, 1939, to Dec. 15 of last year.

The Senate agriculture committee, supported by irate farm leaders, met today to report legislation designed to prohibit administration attempts to place loan stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation in the channels of trade.

Some Congressional members are advocating cutting off the revolving fund with which Price Administrator Henderson could buy and sell commodities. This suggestion was advanced at a meeting of farm leaders called here by the National Association of State Commissioners of Agriculture.

The retail food figures are drawn from surveys made in 51 cities and cover particularly the kind of food which wage earners consume.

The Farm Bloc Goal

The farm price resolution, introduced by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, stipulates that no Federal official or agency "shall exercise any authority or perform any function in such a manner as is likely to prevent, or with the purpose or intent of preventing, the price of any agricultural commodity from increasing to the parity price or 110 per cent thereof."

Also, the resolution would forbid any action to reduce farm commodities below parity. In its preamble, the Nye measure asserts "there is evidence of an intention by various officers and agencies in the executive branch of the Government by manipulative practices and otherwise to prevent the prices of farm commodities from reaching or being maintained at parity levels or 110 per cent thereof."

The Labor Department's wage and living cost report traces the rise in both fields back to 1933. From this date to 1937 there was a sharp upward movement in both wages and food costs. Earnings of all manufacturing groups jumped 38.3 per cent. During that time food costs also rose 25.2 per cent.

The pricipal factors given to account for the increase in wage averages since the beginning of the war were the lengthening of working hours and overtime pay, in addition to advances in basic wage levels.

Goodyear Earnings Equal $4.68 Share

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. reported 1941 net profit of $12,831,397 or $4.68 a share and record sales totaling $330,599,674, which chairman Paul W. Litchfield said reflected "the extent to which company facilities have been converted to war production."

Last year's earnings compared with $10,309,000, or $3.44 a share in 1940 and record net profit of $18,614,374 in 1929. The 1941 net was attained after providing $7,000,000 in reserves for contingencies and $56,419,894 for all taxes.

The report was made at a meeting of directors, who elected Gen. Robert E. Wood of Chicago, chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and Howard L. Hyde of Akron, Goodyear's general counsel, as new board members. They succeed the late George A. Tomlinson of Cleveland and Henry B. Manton of Akron.

Directors also declared a common dividend of 37½ cents per share, payable March 16 to stockholders of record Feb. 16.

Business Failures Fewer

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended Feb. 5 numbered 241 compared with 248 last week and 284 in the like 1941 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Discusses Taxes

Victor H. Stempf

A past President of the National Association of Cost Accountants, will discuss depreciation and its relation to Federal taxation this evening in Boston. The occasion will be a dinner meeting of Boston Chapter of the association at the Boston City Club.

Butler Brothers Is Celebrating 65th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Butler Brothers, dry goods and general wholesalers, is celebrating its 65th anniversary at its showrooms, 860 Broadway. Several thousand retail buyers will attend the annual spring market week as part of the company's celebration, according to Q. P. Witte, general manager.

The celebration was signalized by the announcement that sales in 1941 passed the $100,000,000 mark for the first time in the company's history. The New York division, one of seven in various market centers in the country, serves an area with a population of 33,000,000, the largest of any of the divisions.

Emphasizing the important function of wholesaling in the distribution economy of the United States, Mr. Witte declared that in the present era of increasing restrictions upon non-essential civilian goods, wholesalers are confident that they will be able to continue an even flow of merchandise to their retail customers.

Butler Brothers was started in February, 1877, when Edward B., Charles and George H. Butler opened a 16 by 40 foot establishment with a sign over its door reading "Hair Goods and Small Wares," at 9 Arch Street, Boston. The force of five has grown to an army of 6,500 employees now carrying on the business.

The basic idea of the company's success originated in 1877 when Edward Butler, calling on friends in a Boston department store, casually asked why it did not group a large stock of miscellaneous items on a main floor counter, and put over the assortment a sign, "Your Choice. 5 Cents." This merchandising idea was brand new and was an immediate success. It is credited with having been the origin of the 5 and 10 cent stores.

Butler Brothers developed the Ben Franklin variety stores and the Federated Dry Goods Stores, which now number about 4,000 units. These are independently owned by the individual storekeepers. Butler's furnishes expert and professional service comparable to that supplied by national chains to their units.

Butler Brothers in 1928 also launched the Scott-Burr Stores Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of retail chains (Scott, variety; Burr, dry goods).

Loans to Business Increase $7,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board said that banks in 101 leading cities increased commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans $7,000,000 to a total of $6,786,000,000 in the week ended Feb. 4.

New York banks increased this type of loan $16,000,000, but the gain was partly offset in declines in several other cities.

U. S. Steel to Construct Three Tin Plating Plants

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Plans for the immediate construction of three electrolytic tin plating production lines and six supplemental production lines for chemically treating black plate were announced today by the United States Steel Corporation.

Benjamin F. Fairless, President, said the new equipment will aid in conserving the nation's supply of pig tin. Cost of the new facilities was estimated at approximately $5,500,000.

The new lines will be located in the company's plants in the Chicago, Pittsburgh and Birmingham, Ala., districts.

The company said the lines will have a total annual capacity of approximately 225,000 tons of tin plate, and will require only 1,125 tons of pig iron. A similar tonnage of plate under the conventional hot dip method would require 3,375 tons of pig tin, according to the company.

Canada to Get Priority Aid On U. S. Goods

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The War Production Board today made priority assistance available to Canadian firms on a virtually equal footing with American companies.

In an action described as "a further step toward co-ordinating the war efforts of the United States and Canada," the WPB ordered that Canadian buyers of manufactured goods or materials for war or essential civilian use might apply priority ratings in ordering from American companies through clearance machinery now being set up in Ottawa.

The priority aid will be granted only when the desired item is unobtainable in Canada.

For items which are under general preference rating orders, the Canadian firms must first make application through the Canadian Department of Munitions and Supply, which will forward the applications to Washington. A United States priorities specialist has been appointed, WPB announced, to be located at the office of the Munitions and Supply Department in Ottawa.

For items not subject to general preference orders, Canadians may submit individual applications for priority aid "which will be handled in Washington exactly as if they came from applicants in the United States."

The order applies to Canadian farmers as well as agricultural producers south of the border, in granting priorities aid for the repair and maintenance of farm machinery. The extension of priority assistance to the U. S. farmers was approved only tonight, but this and all future priority actions of this Government will apply with equal effect in Canada, officials said.

Arrangements are being completed between the two governments to insure that substantially the same enforcement and compliance machinery will operate in both countries, and that substantially the same restrictions will apply on the use of critical materials, WPB said.

This means that Canadian firms using U. S. priority ratings will be subject under Canadian law to penalties for submitting false information or failing to comply with the terms of any preference order used by them.

Income Payments In 1941 Put At $89,425,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department estimated that Americans received a record income of $89,425,000,000 last year.

This total, which included wages, dividends, profits and other types, was about $13,700,000,000 more than in 1940 and about $7,000,000,000 more than in 1929.

Income payments, however, fell below national income last year, which was estimated at more than $92,000,000,000. The principal difference between the two figures is the amount of income produced but saved by business during the year.

Salaries and wages totaled $59,879,000,000, an increase of 22 per cent. While wages were generally higher and were paid to more people in most fields of labor, the major increase, 39 per cent occurred in manufacturing industries. Farm income was about 35 per cent higher. Dividends gained 9 per cent. Relief payments were slightly lower.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 16
Wilder Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	650,000
Previous day's sales	404,220
1942 volume to date	15,699,325
1941 volume to date	15,878,895

Stock Market Forced Down By War News

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Dominated by reports that some Japanese forces had entered Singapore City, the stock market continued its retreat today with leaders yielding fractions to around 2 points at the worst.

Steels, under considerable pressure throughout, paced a decline for motors and rails and a few industrial blue chips. Certain other departments fared a little better and in some instances extreme losses were pared near the final hour. Volume picked up as compared with the previous session and transfers were at the rate of approximately 650,000 shares.

Particularly depressing to market sentiment was the news from London that authorities regarded the position of Britain's Pacific bastion as "very bad." This was taken in financial circles as an admission of modification of the recently expressed belief that the Nippon forces could be held at a distance for an indefinite time.

Stocks on the soft side included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Douglas, American Telephone, Johns-Manville, Eastman, Santa Fe, Great Northern, and Texas Co. Du Pont, notably heavy in recent sessions, was down as much as 3 points to a 1941-42 low. Dow Chemical also reached a low for the list.

Losing ground in the curb were American Gas, American Cyanamid, Glen Alden Coal and Lake Shore Mines.

Rail Bonds Decline

The bond market picked up momentum on the down side today under leadership of rails and a few foreign issues directly affected by developments in the far Pacific.

Going into the final hour losses of fractions to a point and in some cases more were spread all over the list. Several Australian bonds and Brisbane 5s gave up 1 to 2 points on light offerings.

Railroad loans ignored completely the placing into effect of the 10 per cent increase in passenger fares on interstate travel recently authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Several issues of the Chicago & North Western Railroad exhibited strong independent strength on news the Circuit Court of Appeals had affirmed a lower court's plan of reorganization. Trading in the bonds was exceptionally heavy.

U. S. Governments tended lower on both the stock exchange and over the counter but declines were minor.

Some Latin-American bonds, including Uruguay 3¾s and Argentine 4s, were moderately lower.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat:				
Chicago	1.29½	1.27¾	1.29¾	1.28½
Minneapolis	1.24⅛	1.22⅜	1.24⅛	1.23⅛
Kansas City	1.23⅛	1.21¼	1.23	1.22⅜
Winnipeg	.80¾	.80⅜	.80½	.80⅝
July Wheat:				
Chicago	1.31¼	1.29⅜	1.31⅛	1.30⅛
Minneapolis	1.24¾	1.24⅛	1.25¾	1.24⅞
Kansas City	1.24¼	1.22⅜	1.24	1.23⅜
Winnipeg	.81¾	.81½	.81½	.81⅝
September Wheat:				
Chicago	1.32⅞	1.31	1.32⅞	1.31¾
Minneapolis			1.27⅜	1.26⅜
Kansas City	1.25⅞	1.24⅜	1.25⅞	1.24¾
May Corn:				
Chicago	.87½	.85¾	.87⅜	.86⅝
Kansas City	.82½	.80⅛	.82½	.81¾
July Corn:				
Chicago	.89⅜	.87½	.89¼	.88⅜
Kansas City	.84¼	.82⅝	.84¼	.83¼
May Oats:				
Chicago	.57⅝	.56	.57¼	.56¾
Minneapolis	.53⅝	.52⅜	.53⅜	.53
Rye, Chicago:				
May	.87⅜	.88½	.87½	.86½
July	.89¾	.87	.89½	.88⅝
September	.91⅝	.88¾	.91½	.90⅝

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.95	1.97½	1.93	1.97½	1.95¼
July	1.95⅝	1.99½	1.95½	1.99½	1.97⅝
October	1.93½	1.93¼	1.89½	1.93¼	1.91⅝

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	12.30	12.32	12.27	12.32	12.30
May	12.47	12.50	12.50	1.50	1.50
July	12.65	12.70	12.65	12.70	12.70

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	100.5	100.6	100.5	100.5b	100.5
May			99.8b	100.0a	99.8
July	99.5	99.7	99.5	99.5b	99.5
October	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.3b	99.5
Tops					
March	128.5	128.5	128.5	128.5b	128.0
May	128.5	128.5	128.5	128.6b	128.3
July	128.6	128.6	1286.	128.5b	128.3

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.57	18.58	18.33	18.34	18.55
May	18.73	18.73	18.47	18.49	18.79
July	18.85	18.85	18.60	18.61	18.83
October	18.94	18.94	18.68	18.72	18.93
December	18.99	18.99	18.77	18.78	18.98

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.96	13.98
July	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
March	8.35	8.36	8.34	8.36n	8.36
May	8.45	8.45	8.42	8.44n	8.44

n—Nominal

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY.Mar No3				2.99b	2.99

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.15	6.15	6.13	6.12b	6.15

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*February	33.80	33.60	33.50	33.50	33.50
March	33.45	33.65	33.45	33.65	33.50
Eggs					
†October	32.35	32.50	32.35	32.50	32.35
†February	28.70	29.00	28.85	28.90	28.75
Potatoes					
March	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.15
November	2.72	2.72	2.72	7.72	2.74

*S.s. †F.o.f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	5	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	10	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	2	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	19	19	19	—1½
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Feb 6
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	5	34⅜	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	¼	¼	¼	
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	10	¼	¼	¼	
9½	3⅛	Alleg pf xw	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	13	2⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb 4
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	11	21	21	21	— ½
11⅜	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	137	136¾	136¾	Feb 9
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
14⅜	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	2	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
9	5	Allied Stores	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	77½	77½	77½	— ½
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	15	28⅜	27½	27⅝	—1
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ⅛e	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 9
1⅜	⅞	Amal Leather	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½g	6	18½	18½	18½	Jan 30
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	4	54⅜	54⅛	54½	Feb 9
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	4	22¼	22	22¼	
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	1	45	45	45	— ⅜
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	2	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	2	4	4	4	
39	26½	Am Brake 2.20g	1	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
3	1	Am Cable & R	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 9
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	1	63	62	62⅜	— ⅛
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	2	166	165	165	
34⅜	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	14	30⅞	29⅜	30½	— ⅞
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	1	70	68½	68½	—1⅜
23½	16½	Am Ch & C (1½e)	5	18¾	18½	18½	Feb 9
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	101½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	72	72	72	—1½
8¾	4¾	AmCol'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 21
6¾	3⅝	Am Comm Al	8	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ½
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1½e)	6	20	20	20	—1
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	Feb 9
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
1½	¼	Am & For Pow	8	½	½	½	— ⅛
11⅜	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	6	23½	23	23½	Feb 4
18⅝	14¾	A F P $7pf(.35k)	9	25	24¼	25	— ⅜
3⅞	1¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	Feb 9
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	6	27½	27	27	— ¾
4¼	2	Am Hide & Lea	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	7	35	35	35	+ ½
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	5	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
2½	1	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 30
30½	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Feb 6
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	15	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	33	9⅜	9	9⅛	— ⅜
95¼	77⅛	Am Loco pf (7g)	11	88⅞	88	88	—1¼
13⅜	8½	Am M & F (.80)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
23	15½	Am Metal (¼e)	4	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	—1¼
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1⅛k	3	22	22	22	—1½
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	5	19¼	19	19	—1¾
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	64	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	21	11	10¾	11	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (1½g)	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	12	7	7	7	
45⅜	33⅜	Am Smelt (½e)	12	36⅛	38⅝	38¾	— ⅞
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	— ⅞
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
28½	15⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	17	20½	19⅝	19⅝	—1
11½	8½	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb 7
22½	13	Am Sugar (2e)	1	19	19	19	
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	95	95	95	Feb 9
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	20	20	20	Feb 9
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	22	127⅜	126½	126¾	—1¼
73½	43⅞	Am Tob (1e)	13	47½	46½	46½	— ⅞
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	6	47½	47⅜	47⅛	— ¼
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	3	135	135	135	Feb 9
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(1½e)	15	24¼	24	24⅛	— ⅜
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	113¾	113¾	113¾	— ¼
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	32	2¾	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
99⅛	64⅜	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	Feb 3
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	3	73½	72⅞	72⅞	—1
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	6	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ½
56¾	6½	Am Z pr pf 1¾k	1	46	46	46	Jan 30
30	22½	Anaconda (2½g)	54	26⅝	26	26¼	— ⅜
17¾	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ½
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
33⅞	26	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	34	34	34	— ¾
112⅜	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110½	110½	110½	— ½
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	4	3½	3½	3½	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	2	64	64	64	—1½
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan
24⅜	20½	Armstrong C ¼e	4	24⅜	24¼	24½	— ¼
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	7½	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
6¾		Artloom (.77½g)	1	4	4	4	
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	⅝	6	⅝	— ⅛
88	70	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	71	71	71	Jan 23
102½	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	83	83	83	Jan 28
30¼	20	Associates (2a)	1	23	23	23	+ ½
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	69	34	32¼	32⅞	—1⅛
70½	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	7	67½	66½	66½	—2
28¼	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	22	24¼	22½	23¼	— ¾
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	23½	23½	23½	—5
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	37	37	37	—3
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1)	18	22	21⅞	21⅝	— ⅜
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan 31
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
51⅝	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	Feb 3
72½	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	2	64½	64½	64½	—1⅛
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8⅛	8	8	Feb 6
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 16
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	35	3⅛	3½	3½	

B

19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	18	13¼	12¾	12⅞	— ¼
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	17	3⅞	3½	3½	— ¼
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	11	6¾	6¼	6¾	— ⅛
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	6	5⅞	6	Feb 5
13½	7	Barber Asphalt	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅜	Barker Bros (1g)	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	18	10¼	10	10¼	— ¼
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	5	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	Feb 6
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	4	24	23¾	24	Feb 6
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	95	95	95	Feb 9
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	Feb 9
41½	28⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	21	33⅛	32⅛	32¾	— ⅜
26⅞	16½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	7	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Feb 4
14¾	8⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ½
64½	51½	Beth Steel (1½e)	36	61	59	60⅝	— ⅞
131	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	120	115¾	115¾	Feb
31⅞	21	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	2	19	19	19	— ¼
10¼	6	Blaw-Knox(1.60)	6	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	13	Bliss & L (2g)	3	14	14	14	Feb 7
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	34	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	2	27	26¼	26¼	—1¾
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	15½	15½	15½	
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	18	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	30	22¼	21¼	21¼	—1¼
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	4	2⅛	2	2	— ¼
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	Jan 31
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	2	18½	18½	18½	Feb 9
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
25⅝	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	8	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	— ¼
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	5	27½	26½	26½	—1½
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	36½	36½	36½	Feb 6
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans					
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	2		1⅛	1⅛	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	5	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Feb 4
23½	11⅜	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	8	8⅛	8	8	— ½
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	9	3	2⅞	3	
8½	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
23½	11⅝	Bullard Co (2½g)	6	20½	20	20⅜	— ⅜
22½	14⅜	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Feb 6
20⅝	15½	Burling M (1.40)	1	18	18	18	— ¼
56¾	49	Burling pf (24¢)	2	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	Feb 3
9⅜	5¾	Burr Ad Ma .15e	12	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
4¼	1⅜	Bush Terminal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Bros .60a	1	6	6	6	
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
4⅜	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
11¾	6	Byers (.40a) Co	2	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼

C

24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50½	50⅜	50½	Feb 5
1½		Callahan Z-Lead	1				Feb 9
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	9	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
14⅞	9⅜	CampbellW 1.60g	6	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	5	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	35	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅝
31⅜	17¼	Capital Adm A	8	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
45⅜	33⅜	Carpenter S 2½g	3	25	25	25	—1½
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
87¾	43	Case (J I) (7g)	4	67⅞	66½	66½	—1½
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	22	38	37½	37⅝	— ¾
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	14	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex (1)	9	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Agu (1½)	6	21	21	21	— ¼
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	9	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	—1¼
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan
34½	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	18	28⅜	28	28	—1½
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	4	2	2	2	— ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (⅛e)	2	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
22½	14⅜	Champ P&F(¼e)	7	17	17	16	+ ¼
18	8⅜	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 9
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	32	35½	35	35	— ½
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	3	98	98	98	
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 5
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb 6
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	19	11¼	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
8½	½	Chi Mail Or (⅛g)	2	4½	4½	4½	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (1½e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¾
44½	37½	Chi P & ev pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jan 26
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50¼	50	50	— ⅛
⅞	⅞	Chi Rock Is & P	6	⅞	½	¾	— ⅛
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	½	½	½	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Feb 6
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Feb 9
3	1	Childs Co	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
72½	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	32	47⅜	46½	46½	—1⅜
10⅝	8	City I & F (1.20)	2	10	10	10	
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
40½	29½	Clark Equip 3½g	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jan 31
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	2	26½	26	26	— ⅜
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	2	38⅜	38¼	38¼	— ⅞
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	1	33⅜	33¼	33¼	— ⅝
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	4	68¼	68	68	— ¼
63⅜	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	+ ¼
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	8	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
106	100⅜	Colg-P pf (4½)	5	104	104	104	Feb 6
30¼	11	Collins & A (¼e)	3	13¼	13	13	— ⅝
20	12½	Col Fuel & I (1a)	5	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	5	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	12	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	49¼	48⅛	48⅛	—1⅜
7⅞	4¼	Columbia Pict	7	6	6	6	— ¼
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	7	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
83	64	Colum Carb (1e)	7	71	70¼	70¼	— ¾
31	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	7	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	Feb 9
37⅞	19¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	11	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
110	100	Com T ev pf(4¼)	2	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	Jan 31
11⅞	7½	Comi Solv (.55g)	8	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅜
11	⅛	Com'th & South	33	⅜	¼	¼	
¼	⅛	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
30½	20	Conde Nast .40e	2	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅝
4	2¼	Congoleum (1a)	5	15¾	15½	15⅝	
18¾	13¼	Cons Aire (4g)	52	17⅝	16½	16¾	— ⅜
23⅜	18¼	Consol Cig(1½g)	7	10	10	10	— ¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

...ates Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s 47-43	103.27	103.27	103.27
10 4s 54-44	108.17	108.17	108.17
7 2½s 49-46	106.8	106.8	106.8
4 2⅞s 60-55	105.24	105.24	105.24
13 2½s 72-67	102.22	102.22	102.22
	109	108.8	108.28
	100.18	100.16	100.16

New York City Bonds

21 3s 80	102	101¾	101¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 5s53st	55¾	55¾	55¾
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	105½	105½	105½
2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	88	88	88
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
1 Alleghany Inc 3s 50	57½	57½	57½
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103	103	103
12 Am&For2P5s 2030	67	67	67
4 AblGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Am Ind 5½s 48	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10 Am E&T 3¼s 68	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝
45 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107	106¾	107
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	106⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	106¾	105¾	105¾
4 Arm Del 4s 57	63	63	63
3 Arm Del 4s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
24 AT&SF 4s 95	105	104¾	105
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	108¾	108	108
10 AT&SF aj 4½s 2006-55	90	90	90
12 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	102½	102½	102½
1 AT&SFRky M 4s 65	110½	110½	110½
6 Atl & Birm 4s 33	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
21 A C Line 1st 4s 52	21	20½	20½
10 A C Line cit 4s 52	82½	82½	82½
8 A C Line 4½s 64	71½	71½	71½
3 A C Line 5s 45	63¾	63½	63½
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	98	98	98
3 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	31	31	31
25 B&O 95 st 4s	63½	63½	63½
10 B&O 95 st C	37¾	37	37½
24 B&O 2000 st D	41½	41¼	41½
7 B&O 96 st F	37¾	36¾	37
164 B&O cv 60 st	37⅞	37	37
12 B&O 4s 48	39	37½	39
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	60¾	60	60
3 B&O S W 50 rt	53⅛	53	53
3 B&O T C 4s 59	46¼	44	44
9 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	51¼	51¼	51¼
15 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	57½	57½	57½
2 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	58½	57¾	57¾
5 Benef Ind Loan 2¾s 56	98⅝	96¼	98¼
4 Beth Steel 3s 60	97	97	97
1 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
72 Boston&Me 4½s 70	102⅛	102	102½
2 Boston&Me 5s 60	40	39¼	40
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	74½	74½	74½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	104	104	104
1 Buf Niag El 3½s 67	107	107	107
17 Buf R&P 5½ 37 ct	110½	110½	110½
1 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	40¾	39¾	40
2 Bush Term 5s 55	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
2 Can Nat 5s 59 Oct	58⅝	58½	58½
12 Can Nat 4s 54	109½	109	109½
31 Can Nat 4½s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105	104¾	105
7 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
17 Celanese 3s 55	101	101	101
4 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	99½	98¼	99½
19 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4	4	4
38 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	4	4	4
26 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	15⅜	14⅜	14¾
9 Cen New Eng 4s 61	13½	13½	13½
30 Cen Pac 5s 60	67¾	67½	67½
15 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	56¾	55⅞	55½
5 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	77⅛	76¼	76¼
10 Cen R NJ 5s 87	82½	82½	82½
2 Certain-td 5½s'48	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	86	86	86
19 Chi & Alton 3s 49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅞
13 CB&Q 4½s 77	78⅜	78½	78½
3 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	71	70½	70½
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	95	95	95
2 CB&Q 5s Ill 71	89	89	89
10 ChGtW Inc 4½s 2038	43	42½	42½
7 ChiGtWest 4½s 88	66	66	66
32 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	64¼	64	64
70 Chi L&E 6s 66	69¾	69¾	70
1 Chi L&P 5s 60	81¼	81	81¼
127 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	81½	81½	81½
76 CMSP&Pac aj 5s 2000	11½	11½	11½
1 CM&SP 4½s 89C	21¼	21¼	21¼
25 CM&SP gen 4s 89	45¾	44¾	44¾
5 CM&SP 3½s 89D	44¾	43	43
249 Chi&NW 6½s 36	42	42	42
178 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	36¼	35	35¼
142 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	18¾	18½	18½
45 Chi & NW gm 5s 87 reg	30⅞	29¾	29¾
1 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	30	30	30
67 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	29	28½	29
2 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2¼	1⅞	1⅞
109 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	28	28	28
39 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	18	17¾	18
46 Chi&NW 4s 87	17⅞	17½	17½
100 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	28	27¾	28
1 Chi&NW 3½s 87	28½	27½	28
1 CRI&P 4½s 52A	27⅜	26¾	27½
72 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	13⅜	13½	13½
26 CRI&P 4s 88	23¾	22½	23
17 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	22¾	22	22
37 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	20	20	20
2 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	12¾	11¾	12¼
1 CTHte&SE inc 5s 60	66	66	66
7 Ch Cn 3½s 31st 63	51	51	51
3 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Childs Co 5s 43	95¾	95½	95¾
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	42	42	42
10 CCC&St 4½s 77	109	109	109
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s 73	51¾	51	51
5 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	70¼	70	70
19 Cold&So 4½s 80	65¾	65½	65½
20 Columbia G 5s 52	19¾	19	19
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	100	100	100
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3¼s 58	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Son Edis 3⅛s 56	109½	109½	109½
4 Con Ed cv 3½s 48	104¾	104½	104½
6 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	76¾	76¼	76¼
19 Col&So 4½s 80	65¾	65½	65½
20 Columbia G 5s 52	19¾	19	19
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	100	100	100
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3¼s 58	109½	109½	109½
3 Son Edis 3⅛s 56	106½	106½	106½
4 Con Ed cv 3½s 48	104¾	104½	104½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	104	104	104
1 Buf Niag El 3½s 67	107	107	107
17 Buf R&P 5½ 37 ct	110½	110½	110½
1 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	40¾	39¾	40
2 Bush Term 5s 55	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
2 Can Nat 5s 59 Oct	58⅝	58½	58½
12 Can Nat 4s 54	109½	109	109½
31 Can Nat 4½s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105	104¾	105
7 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
17 Celanese 3s 55	101	101	101
4 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	99½	98¼	99½
19 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4	4	4
38 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	4	4	4
26 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	15⅜	14⅜	14¾
9 Cen New Eng 4s 61	13½	13½	13½
30 Cen Pac 5s 60	67¾	67½	67½
15 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	56¾	55⅞	55½
5 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	77⅛	76¼	76¼
10 Cen R NJ 5s 87	82½	82½	82½
2 Certain-td 5½s'48	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	86	86	86
19 Chi & Alton 3s 49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅞
13 CB&Q 4½s 77	78⅜	78½	78½
3 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	71	70½	70½
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	95	95	95
2 CB&Q 5s Ill 71	89	89	89
10 ChGtW Inc 4½s 2038	43	42½	42½
7 ChiGtWest 4½s 88	66	66	66
32 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	64¼	64	64
70 Chi L&E 6s 66	69¾	69¾	70
1 Chi L&P 5s 60	81¼	81	81¼
127 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	81½	81½	81½
76 CMSP&Pac aj 5s 2000	11½	11½	11½
1 CM&SP 4½s 89C	21¼	21¼	21¼
25 CM&SP gen 4s 89	45¾	44¾	44¾
5 CM&SP 3½s 89D	44¾	43	43
249 Chi&NW 6½s 36	42	42	42
178 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	36¼	35	35¼
142 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	18¾	18½	18½
45 Chi & NW gm 5s 87 reg	30⅞	29¾	29¾
1 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	30	30	30
67 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	29	28½	29
2 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2¼	1⅞	1⅞
109 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	28	28	28
39 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	18	17¾	18
46 Chi&NW 4s 87	17⅞	17½	17½
100 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	28	27¾	28
1 Chi&NW 3½s 87	28½	27½	28
1 CRI&P 4½s 52A	27⅜	26¾	27½
72 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	13⅜	13½	13½
26 CRI&P 4s 88	23¾	22½	23
17 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	22¾	22	22
37 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	20	20	20
2 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	12¾	11¾	12¼
1 CTHte&SE inc 5s 60	66	66	66
7 Ch Cn 3½s 31st 63	51	51	51
3 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Childs Co 5s 43	95¾	95½	95¾
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	42	42	42
10 CCC&St 4½s 77	109	109	109
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s 73	51¾	51	51
5 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	70¼	70	70
19 Cold&So 4½s 80	65¾	65½	65½
20 Columbia G 5s 52	19¾	19	19
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	100	100	100
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3¼s 58	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Son Edis 3⅛s 56	109½	109½	109½
4 Con Ed cv 3½s 48	104¾	104½	104½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	96	96	96
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86	86	86
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86	86	86
7 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	98¼	97½	97½
12 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 G Bay & W deb B	76	77¼	77¼
7 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	8⅞	8½	8⅝
4 Housatonic 5s 37	56½	56	56
1 Houst'nOilTex4½s54	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
21 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	37⅞	37¾	37¾
9 Hud&Man inc 3s 57	44⅛	43¾	43⅞
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	11⅝	11½	11½
1 Ill Cen 4s 51	101½	101⅜	101⅜
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	91¼	91¼	91¼
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	47	47	47
12 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜
36 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43½	42¾	42¾
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	45⅝	44¼	44¼
2 Ill Cen Cairo 4s 50	51	51	51
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	81⅜	81¼	81¼
28 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	44¼	44¼	44¼
15 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46½	45⅝	45⅝
1 Ind Ill&Iowa 4s 50	42½	42⅛	42¼
3 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	75	75	75
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s47	101½	101¼	101¼
15 Int Gt Nor 1st6s32	100½	100½	100½
1 Int Gt NNor 5s 56 B	14¾	14	14
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
4 Int Paper 5s 55	26½	25½	26
1 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	105	105	105
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	97	97	97
1 Int Rys C A 4½s 51	88	88	88
76 Iqu R&T 5s 55	41⅞	41½	41½
7 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	44	43½	43½
1 James F&Cfiea 4s 59	1½	1½	1½
15 Jones&Laugh St3¼s 61	52⅝	52⅝	52
3 KCFS&Mem 4s 36	96⅛	96	96
2 K C South 5s 50	45⅛	45½	45½
5 Koppers Co 3½s 61	72¼	72¼	72¼
7 Lac Gas 6s 42A	104	104	104
11 Lac Gas 5½s 53	78	78	78
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	75½	73¾	74⅜
5 L E & W cert 5s 37	75	75	75
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	95	95	95
6 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	36	36	36
7 Leh & NY 4s 45	95½	95	95
1 Leh Val Coal5s 64 st	80¼	80	80
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s54	65	65	65
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	48½	48½	48½
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	53	52½	52½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	38¼	37¾	37½
12 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34½	33½	33½
8 Liggett & M 7s 44	31½	31	31½
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	114½	114½	114½
29 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	98	97	97
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	83¼	83¼	83¼
5 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	104	104	104
5 L & N Pad & M 4s 46	92½	92½	92½
1 Manitowoc&N3½s41	106	106	106
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47st	98	98	98
1 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	32½	32½	32½
5 McCrory Strs 3¼s 55	76	76	76
1 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	105½	105½	105½
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	104¾	104¾	104¾
253 MilSpartaSc&W 4s 47	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 MSU&SSMarie 5s38	27	25	25
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12¾	12¼	12¼
71 M-K-Tex 5s 40A	11⅞	11½	11½
46 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	31⅞	30¼	30½
4 M-K-T 4½s 78	12½	11¼	11¾
42 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	27½	26¼	26½
19 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	38	36	36½
8 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	26½	25¼	25¼
9 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	1½	1¾	1¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26⅛	25¼	25¼
8 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	26¼	25¼	25¼
10 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	25¾	25¼	25¼
37 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	26	25¼	25¼
29 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	26½	25½	25¼
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Mor & Essex 3s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
15 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	42	42	42
17 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37½	37	37⅞
5 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	42	41¼	41¼
1 Nat Distil 3½s 49	104¾	104¾	104⅞
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 E Eng RR 4s 45	103¾	103½	103⅝
2 N Eng RR 4s 45	66¼	66	66
3 New Eng T&T 5s 52	63	63	63
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	120½	120½	120½
1 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	106½	106¼	106⅛
4 N Orl Term 4s 53	78	78	78
3 NO Tc&Mex 5s 56C	76¼	76¼	76¼
2 NY&Greenwd5s46	38	38	38
2 NY & Putnam 4s 93	62	62	62
43 NYC rfg 5s 2013	47½	46¾	46¾
91 NYC 4½s 2013A	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝
5 NYC cn 4s98	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞
4 NYC 3¾s 46	56¼	56	56¼
15 NYC cv 3½s 52	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	58⅜	57⅝	58¼
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	76¾	76⅜	76⅜
26 NYChl&StL 5½s 74A	54⅜	53⅝	54
62 NYChl&StL 4½s 78	78½	78½	78⅝
7 NY Connect 3¼s 65	65¼	64½	64½
1 NY Dock cv 5s 43	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
7 NY Dock Co 4s 51	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝
1 NY Eris 3¼s 65	61	60½	60½
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	107½	107¼	107¼
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	107¾	107¾	107¾
65 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 NYNH&H 4½s 67	33½	32¾	32¾
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	31¾	30¾	30⅝
2 NY O&W gen 4s 55	28	28	28
2 NYS&W Term 5s 43	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	82	82	82
5 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	108½	108½	108½
8 Niag Sh cv 5½s 50	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Norf & W 4s 96	102	101¾	102
39 Nor Pac 6s 2047	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	66⅝	66	66⅛
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047C	55½	55½	55½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55½	55½	55½
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	51¾	51	51¾
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	42¾	43	42
11 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
1 Ohio Ed 3¼s 71	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Ohio Ed 3s 74	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ohio Ed 3s 77	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ohio Ed 3s 79	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ohio Ed 3s 82	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ohio Ed 3s 85	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ohio Ed 3s 86	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ohio Ed 3s 87	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ohio Ed 3s 88	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ohio Ed 3s 89	97¼	97¼	97¼
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1 Ohio Ed 3s 91	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ohio Ed 3s 92	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ohio Ed 3s 93	97¼	97¼	97¼
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1 Ohio Ed 3s 96	97¼	97¼	97¼
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1 Ohio Ed 3s 99	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ohio Ed 3s 00	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ohio Ed 3s 01	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ohio Ed 3s 02	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ohio Ed 3s 03	97¼	97¼	97¼
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1 Ohio Ed 3s 80	97¼	97¼	97¼
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1 Ohio Ed 3s 90	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ohio Ed 3s 91	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ohio Ed 3s 92	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ohio Ed 3s 93	97¼	97¼	97¼
1

Status Quo for Radio Stations Forecast for Duration of War

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Radiocast station wavelengths and powers are now quite liable to remain where they are for the duration of the war it was learned from Washington sources. In other words, this also means that there will be a ban on new station grants and boosts in power authorized by the Federal Communications Commission except where it may be deemed essential.

Rumors now running through the radio industry say that such a ban is actually under study and may be shortly forthcoming despite denials in some quarters.

Principal reason for the new station ban is the curtailing of radio set production due to all-out operation in defense orders. In many cases listeners would be unable to obtain receivers in some areas to log new stations located there. On the other side of the picture the production of transmitters for civilian use has almost ceased due to defense transmitter production.

Receiver and transmitter curtailment will undoubtedly affect the rapidly growing FM radiocasting industry. For the present FM may appear to expand owing to the probable heavy shelf stock that has not been taken up by consumers.

Versatile Receiver Tested

London on battery operation without an antenna was the unplanned introduction to the new Zenith portable battery and AC-DC-operated broadcast and short wave receiver. Designed for use in air raid shelters and for general civilian defense communication, this new receiver is a development personally directed by Eugene F. McDonald, president of Zenith.

Unpacked from its carton, the receiver was deposited on the living room floor of our home near Boston. The 49-meter button was punched—because it happened to be on top and nearest—and presto, London came booming in nicely on the six-megacycle band. Extending the collapsible fishpole antenna, which we discovered upon opening the back, brought the signal to local radiocasting strength. The wave magnet, a wishbone antenna with suction cups for fastening it to windows aboard moving vehicles, brought in stations scarcely less strong.

The easiest short wave tuning was available by merely pressing the various buttons which shifted the receiver interchangeably from the 49, 31, 25, 19 and 16-meter and broadcast bands, then traversing the individual scale with the dial pointer until a station was logged. In fact, the receiver is the first one in our knowledge which makes the short waves understandable to women. It is the first such dial which gets over the point visibly that certain waves are better in daylight and others are better in darkness.

On the broadcast dial so many stations were brought in that one seriously questioned whether the recent radiocast reallocations really did the separating job for which they were instituted.

A versatile set with regard to types of current used, and capable of tuning both broadcast and short wave has long been an objective of Mr. McDonald's, he told us. Nearly three years ago he gave the order to develop this set, turning down about 20 different models submitted to him by his laboratory before he accepted the one now in production. Donald B. MacMillan, for whom Zenith has supplied short wave equipment since 1923, took this set with him to the Arctic in June, 1941, and reported from Greenland that he had excellent world-wide reception, and ordered 20 more sets. On an air trip between Washington and Florida, Mr. McDonald brought in London, Rome, Berlin and Moscow with good volume using the wave magnet feature.

FM Serves Transit

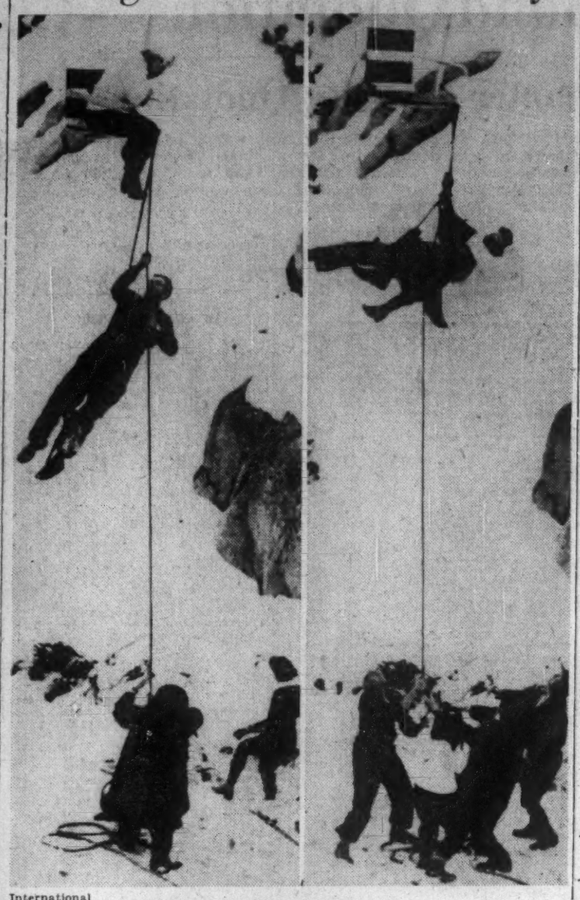
A system of 10 patrol cars employing two-way frequency modulation radio communication keeps streets cars and busses circulating in Cleveland streets with the greatest efficiency, according to the General Electric Company.

The equipment consists of a headquarters 250-watt dispatcher transmitter, call WDCZ, and 10 mobile 25-watt units installed by G. E. The headquarters transmitting antenna is mounted 270 feet above street level.

Since the installation of this FM emergency equipment delays in car service have been shortened and in some cases entirely eliminated by the ability of zone supervisors to reach congested areas quickly with their cars and to restore the flow of vehicles or to direct the replacement or repairs of damaged equipment.

The 10 zone cars operate throughout the city patrolling the lines of the Cleveland Railroad Company's system. The two-way feature of the communication equipment permits the supervisors to report to headquarters on traffic conditions, to learn immediately of traffic complications resulting from fires or other causes, and to reroute the company's vehicles as conditions require.

'Knight' Rescues Fair Lady



International

Drama of Stalled Ski Tow

Miss Florence Kyle is not emulating a flag-pole sitter on the snow-covered side of Mount Waterman, California. No indeed, she is stranded on a ski lift which stalled in midair. But wait, help is coming. Bernard Quinn (photo at left) climbs up a rope to Miss Kyle's precarious perch and then climbs down again (photo at right) while she clings to his back.

U. S.-Vichy Break Looms

Continued from Page 1

ing took place in the presence of Admiral Jean Darlan, the pro-Axis French vice-premier.

The fact that Ambassador Henry-Haye sought the appointment with the Acting Secretary rather than being called in for consultation is taken here as an indication that the French, seriously concerned over American reaction to the Mediterranean report, are seeking to reassure this Government.

It is believed certain, however, that the American policy of maintaining relations with Vichy in the hope of countering Nazi pressure would be discarded in the fact of direct evidence that the French were helping supply the forces of Field Harshal Erwin Rommel, the Nazi commander in Libya.

Indicative of the mood of Congress, Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida declared that the French must now "show whether they are just naturally in sympathy with the Nazis or whether they want to help the side which is fighting for freedom."

Senator Pepper, who not infrequently foreshadows Administration foreign policy, stated that "if they show they want to help the Nazis, we ought to let them know we shall remember it—in other words, that appeasement is out. We don't beg anyone to join us; we invite them. But if they are giving aid and comfort to the enemy, we should let them know that the velvet glove conceals a mailed fist."

Aid to Axis in Africa

The first intimation that Vichy might have acceded to insistent German demands that French ships and ports be used in reinforcing Axis North African forces came from London, which reported that it had evidence to support the assertion. Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, is said to have presented such evidence to Mr. Welles.

So far as can be ascertained at the present time, the French replies to American queries over the alleged shipments have not been satisfactory to the United States Government. It is not known just what action, if any, is contemplated in the event that the British charges are fully substantiated.

Although this Government has the alternative of giving formal recognition to the Free French movement headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, it has hesitated doing so on the ground that American influence might curb the pro-Axis tendencies of a number of highly-placed French officials. With the United States at war with Germany, however, it is felt that a stronger stand against collaboration would have to be taken than was the case when this nation was still technically neutral.

Henderson Urges Wages Curb

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP) — Price Administrator Leon Henderson has recommended to the National War Labor Board that it rule against general, "substantial" wage increase demands by union labor, because of their inflationary influence.

The price chief addressed a full session of the Labor Board last week, a Henderson spokesman confirmed, and informed the members that there was grave danger in further increasing costs to industry because, in the spokesman's words, "industry now cannot absorb many more cost increases."

The spokesman declined to comment on whether Mr. Henderson made direct reference to the Congress of Industrial Organizations Steel Workers Union's demand for $1 a day wage boosts in the Bethlehem and Republic Steel Companies, or to the C. I. O. Automobile Workers' wage demands on General Motors. The steel case is now before the Board, and being closely watched for its possible effect on future wage policy.

Mr. Henderson is reported to have suggested to the Board that wage increases, if found necessary, might be prevented from having a disastrously inflationary effect if the Board "sterilized" them; that is, if the Board ruled that the increases should be paid in Defense Bonds or Stamps which would not immediately affect the flow of money into the hands of purchasers.

Brazil Strengthens Islands in Atlantic

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Fernando Noronha Archipelago northeast of the great Brazilian hump was declared Federal territory today by presidential decree as the nation further strengthened itself against possible attack.

President Vargas signed the decree transferring the island and nearby rocks from the State of Pernambuco to the Federal Administration "in the interests of national defense."

The volcanic islands are 125 miles off the coast of Brazil and almost in a direct line with Vichy-held Dakar in Africa, only 1,400 miles away.

Gen. Francisco Gil Castello Blanco, veteran of 39 years of army service, was named commander of the enlarged garrison.

Undoubtedly the Government hopes to prevent any attempt by the Ais, with which it severed relations last month, to use the islands as a steppingstone for an assault on Brazil either by air or sea.

Several harbors, defended by forts, are in the Archipelago. The islands also are used as a penal colony for persons banished from Brazil.

Detroit Steel Strike Comes to Quick End

DETROIT (AP)—The first defense strike in Detroit since Pearl Harbor ended when members of the United Automobile Workers-Congress of Industrial Organizations voted to return to work at the Michigan Steel Products Company, makers of parts for tanks and bomb tubes.

Edward M. Owen, state labor conciliator, who mediated the dispute, said that the employees voted unanimously to work pending negotiations on a contract as recommended by Melvin Bishop, regional director for the union.

The plant was closed last Wednesday when 500 employees walked out, demanding wage increases of 15 cents an hour. Present wage scales were not disclosed by company or union officials.

1,500,000 Scouts Are Celebrating

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 — About 1,500,000 Boy Scouts of America, municipalities, civic organizations, business groups and prominent individuals, are celebrating Boy Scout Week for 1942, which began Feb. 6 and ends Feb. 12. The celebration marks the thirty-second anniversary of Scouting in this country.

Chief feature of the week is a three-way radiocast, the time of which has not yet been fixed, in which Vice-President Henry A. Wallace will read President Roosevelt's annual message to Boy Scouts from Washington; Walter W. Head, Scout President, will report to the nation on the progress of the movement from St. Louis, and Dr. West will lead Scouts throughout the country in the rededication to the Scout Oath from New York.

School Class to Help Build Machine Parts

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 10 (AP) — Students at Boys' Trade and Technical High School—too young to serve in the ranks—soon will be helping to build the all-important machines needed to fashion tools of war.

Under a contract signed Feb. 6 by school authorities and the Kearney & Trecker Corp. the boys will make parts for milling machines—and one of these days the skill they put into the task will help send a rifle, a machine gun or a howitzer to the fighting front.

Fred Ziegenhagen, Vice-Principal, said work would start on a small scale, with 10 to 12 lathes used at the start. He expects to have operations under way this week. Activity will be extended later.

Mr. Ziegenhagen said the boys would work without pay, but that the company was expected to make some kind of a financial adjustment with the School Board.

Fair Employment Board Loses Ethridge as Head

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt has accepted the resignation of Mark F. Ethridge as Chairman of a Committee on Fair Employment Practices to permit him to devote more time to his duties with the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mr. Roosevelt, however, increased the Board membership from six to seven, and Mr. Ethridge agreed to continue as a member. Malcolm S. MacLean, President of the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., has accepted the chairmanship of the committee for the duration of the war. The committee was set up after protests had been made by Negro organizations that they were not receiving a fair proportion of defense employment.

German Youth Leader Pays Visit to Italy

ROME. From Italian Broadcasts. Feb. 10 (AP)—Baldur von Schirach, leader of Nazi youth organizations and Nazi Party chief in Austria, arrived yesterday for a brief visit. He was met at the station by Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and the German Ambassador.

General Classified

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European Local Classified

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Nothing is more suitable for a Wedding Gift than beautiful Silver.
Our Showrooms are filled with a choice selection.
PRESTON's Ltd.
BOLTON

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ROBLON and STAINLESS STEEL
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BRANCH WINTERBURNS LTD

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of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

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A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
66 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
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Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
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ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

ELECTRICITY
We will gladly give estimates for All Classes of Electrical INSTALLATIONS
Industrial Work and Private Houses
POWER—HEATING—LIGHTING—REFRIGERATION
Southern & Redfern Ltd.
WOODHEAD ROAD Phone 10444

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Over 82 Years of Service Satisfaction and Good Value
DENSONS
Fashions and Furnishings
CHESTER and DENBIGH

DERBY

For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS
39 IRONGATE Tel. Nos. 44231—44232

HARROGATE

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(Geo. Newby & Co. Ltd.)
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Finest Qualities, Reasonable Prices

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ENGLAND

HUDDERSFIELD (Continued)

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ART FLORIST
MARKET PLACE
Presentation Bouquets a Speciality
Grams "Bouquets Budd"

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Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
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Diplomas and Prize Winners Eugene System Permanent Waving

PEEL'S PRINTING PRESS
(Prop. L. & Y. Stationery Co. Ltd.)
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Telephone 25377

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COOPERS
Church Street
Purveyors of Groceries
to His Majesty King George VI

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1830
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2613
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

Clean, Sweet and White! It's Just Come from the
SALISBURY LAUNDRY Ltd.
Phone Wavertree 568 193, Smithdown Rd.

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

The RUBBER SHOP
Macks and Raincoats
ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT
Hand Worked Lingerie, Lace, Linens, Wools
3 Park Road St. Annes-on-Sea
Proprietress, MRS. A. BEWICK

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
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Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.10.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

KEEP YOUR FEET WARM WITH
BOOTEES
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE (Bla 3720)
Good Meals — Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Aftn Tea 1/, High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc. are on sale at the Counter.
This Is NOW THE ONLY ADDRESS

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	A	R	D	Y	■	S	M	I	K	E
F	O	X	■	E	A	G	L	E	■	S
R	E	I	N	■	W	A	Y	■	A	R	G	O
A	■	S	O	N	■	V	■	P	I	N	■	M
M	O	■	D	A	N	I	E	L	S	■	R	M
C	U	T	■	T	■	N	■	I	■	T	O	E
■	S	A	U	C	E	■	C	A	L	E	B	■
P	E	T	■	H	■	S	■	B	■	N	I	L
I	L	■	P	E	N	C	I	L	S	■	N	U
A	■	F	E	Z	■	O	■	E	A	T	■	Z
N	A	I	S	■	A	U	G	■	M	O	R	O
O	P	S	■	A	S	T	E	R	■	M	A	N
■	T	H	O	T	H	■	M	O	N	E	Y	■

ENGLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

J. B. MENNIE
Jeweller and Silversmith
9, New Bridge Street Tel. 22452
REGIMENTAL BROOCHES
Limited Stocks of Silver & E. P. N. S. Goods still available.
Watchmaker to the Admiralty.

FOR GOOD FURS
Consult a Practical Furrier
Remodeling, Renovating, Cleaning, Etc.
Hilda Common
44, West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 6
Tel. 24548

Enid GOWN SPECIALIST
TROUSSEAUX
Famous Tweeds by Wetherall
18 Great North Road,
Tn. Jes. 1386 • Newcastle-on-Tyne

CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Park Your Car at the
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

WAT SIMMONS
BODEN STREET
for
CURTAINS, and runner rails, frills and pelmets in casement damask, silk broché velours, etc.
PHONE 75478

OLDHAM

J. A. Bardsley LTD
BOOKSELLERS
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

Throughout the Reigns of many Kings and various wars
The Rochdale Rubber Co.
has been noted for quality and value in
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rainwear
Every type of Waterproof and Raincoat stocked
Agents for Burberry & Aquascutum
17, Drake Street, Rochdale

K SHOES
Extra Coupon Value
C. H. BESWICK
K Specialists 80 Drake St., Rochdale

SHEFFIELD

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 62719

W. H. Fisher
CHILPRUFE for CHILDREN
BENTS GREEN AND SANDYGATE ROAD

T. J. C. COE
Silver Hill Store
We Stock Monitor Advertised Items including
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

22331—Phone
HALLAMSHIRE COAL
14 Wharf St.

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1831

STOCKPORT

FLORENCE DAWBER
Gowns, Coats Millinery, etc.
99, BRAMHALL LANE, DAVENPORT STOCKPORT
'Phone Gt. Moor 3280

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply Plumbing
Swinegate, York
Tel. 3934

Scotland

GLASGOW

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A. GARDNER & SON
Limited
Established 1832
The Leading Furnishing House of Scotland
We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited.
Estimates Free
36, Jamaica St., Glasgow, C. 1

ELECTRICAL

Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps etc. supplied.
HUGH M. FULTON
300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E.
Bridgeton 2367-8

RESTAURANTS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

FIREPLACES
Repairs and Alterations
We shall be pleased to advise you
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
66 Bath Street Tel. Doug. 6403

JOHN ALVES
High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
6, Keivingrove St. Phone 4709 Douglas
The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2
Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE

Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

HELENSBURGH

Tailoring and Valeting
THE NORMAN SERVICE
87 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh
Tel. 95
Alterations—Repairs
Cleaning of every kind

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

And I will set up shepherds over them which shall feed them: and they shall fear no more, nor be dismayed, neither shall they be lacking, saith the LORD.
—JER. 23:4

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25).

This British writer was born in 1880. He attended Trinity College, Cambridge, and was a contributor to various monthly and quarterly reviews. In 1912 he published a book, "Landmarks in French Literature," and, in 1918, "Eminent Victorians" in which he included brilliant pen portraits of Cardinal Manning, Florence Nightingale, and General Gordon.

(Score . . . 100)

In his "Queen Victoria," which was published in 1921, he achieved great success through his mellowed blending of ironic satire and sympathy—plus a certain fine reserve in his portrayal of the Queen herself and the members of her family.

(Score . . . 75)

His work set what the reviewers maintained was a new standard for modern, English biography. His "Elizabeth and Essex," published in 1928, added largely to his popularity.

(Score . . . 25)

Answer Appears Elsewhere on This Page.

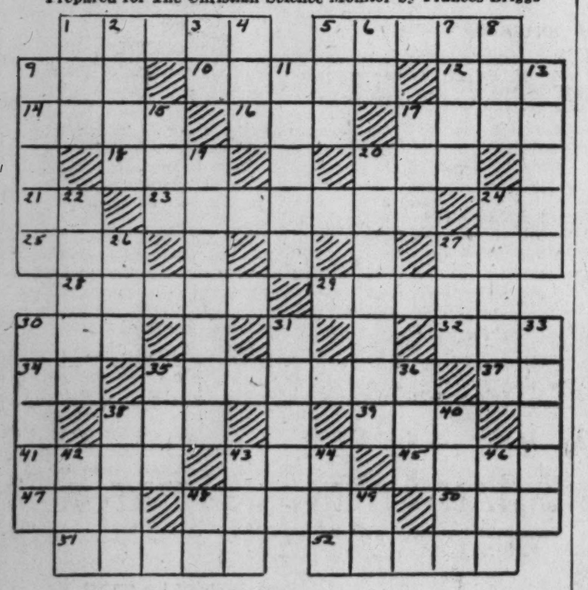
Television for Air Wardens

A plan has been suggested to train New York City's 300,000 air raid wardens by television sets installed in Police Department classrooms in each of the city's air-raid zones.

Little Chauncey

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "Under the Greenwood Tree"?
5—Who is the schoolboy befriended by Nicholas Nickleby?
9—Who chases geese in certain game?
10—What bird is much used as a military symbol?
12—Being.
14—What is the strap of a bridle?
16—Manner.
17—The Argonauts sailed on what boat?
18—What is relationship of Nanki-Poo to the Mikado in Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera?
20—What kind of money is used for purchase of incidentals?
21—Not any.
23—What American journalist became Secretary of Navy and later an ambassador?
24—Ream (abbr.).
25—A notch is what?
27—What is one of terminal members of the foot?
28—What is hollandaise?
29—What is first name of Plummer, toymaker in "Cricket on the Hearth"?
30—Would you don, row, or pet a quachil?
32—Nothing.
34—What is symbol for illinium?
35—Graphite is used for what articles?
37—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?
38—What is a commercial city of French Morocco?
39—Would you eat, pet, or row a dariole?
41—What is a river nymph?
43—In what month was Sir Walter Scott born (abbr.)?
45—What do you call a member of any of Moslem tribes of southern Philippine Islands?
47—What Roman goddess was protectress of agriculture?
48—The Michaelmas daisy is what?
50—Adult male.
51—Who was scribe of the Egyptian gods?
52—What is another name for currency?

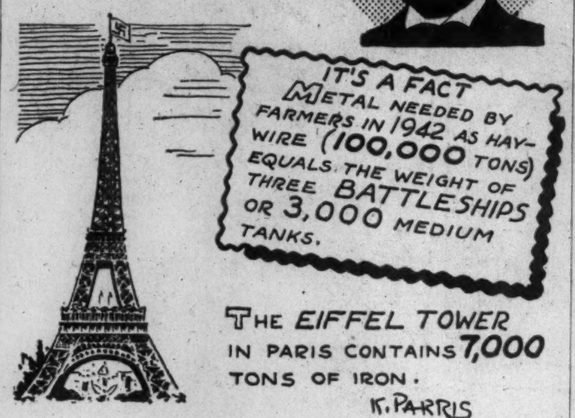
Down

1—The man of Markham's famous poem has what?
2—What is a deer of India and other parts of southern Asia?
3—What is a prefix meaning "down"?
4—To deviate from one's course.
5—Who is tinker before whom "Taming of the Shrew" is produced?
6—Myself.
7—Who set Edna Ferber's "Show Boat" to music?
8—Where was Nottingham ware made (abbr.)?
9—What is a silver coin of France?
11—What is first name of minister in Barrie's "Little Minister"?
13—Amiens, France, is on what river?
15—To incline the head with a quick motion.
17—What are three-toed sloths?
19—What is a city of Mississippi on Mississippi River?
20—Who accompanied Christian as far as Slough of Despond in Bunyan's tale?
22—What is the European blackbird?
24—What is a bird of thrush family?
26—If you make lace by using thread wound on a shuttle, you do what?
27—How many commandments were given to Moses on Mount Sinai?
30—What musical instrument does Lily Pons play?
31—Person sent out to gain and bring in tidings is what?
33—On which of Philippine Islands is Manila located?
35—What is a footlike part?
36—What is the diminutive of Samuel?
38—An aquarium might contain what?
40—Ponderous volume is what?
42—Ready.
43—What tree has coarse bark and pinnate leaves?
44—What is a kind of light muffin?
46—A crampfish is what?
48—Near.
49—What is an artificial language?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

FACTS & FIGURES

"LINCOLN SAID IT— THOSE WHO DENY FREEDOM TO OTHERS DESERVE IT NOT THEMSELVES: AND, UNDER THE RULE OF A JUST GOD, CANNOT LONG RETAIN IT!"



IT'S A FACT METAL NEEDED BY FARMERS IN 1942 AS HAY-WIRE (100,000 TONS) EQUALS THE WEIGHT OF THREE BATTLESHIPS OR 3,000 MEDIUM TANKS.

THE EIFFEL TOWER IN PARIS CONTAINS 7,000 TONS OF IRON.

K. PARRIS

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies."
—Thomas Jefferson

Questions and Answers

Question: Mr. P. B., New Orleans, asks if a person has served more than one half of his term, does this make him ineligible for re-election?

Answer: In deciding on the eligibility of a candidate for re-election the rule is that if a person has served more than one half of his term it is as though he had served all of his term. If he has served less than one half of his term it is, under the law, as though he had not served at all.

* * *

Question: From Miss L. A. M., Jackson, Miss.

Answer: The executive board is not authorized to employ a new Assistant Librarian. A motion should be made on the floor of the house that an Assistant Librarian shall be employed to assist the present Librarian.

* * *

Question: From Mrs. A. J. S., Middletown, Ohio.

Answer: The way to become a good Parliamentarian is to study Parliamentary Law. It is a stupendous subject, but we can begin today.

Get a good textbook and study it. Do not be satisfied with consulting a reference book. Read the textbook through carefully in order to get a general idea of the subject. Follow all the directions for study and practice carefully, then apply what you learn in private meetings.

You can no more become proficient in the Art of Assembly by taking part in a general meeting than you can take a music lesson in a public recital.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

A Few Facts

Abraham L. Duck (a duck) flew 15,000 miles without flapping a wing—he is an airline mascot. . . . Hollow apple trees are especially attractive homes for screech owls, crested flycatchers and flickers. Latex, obtained from rubber trees, is used by Hollywood to make artificial animals—one octopus so constructed cost $10,000,000. Innocent-appearing messages on postcards written by Poles to enemies of Germany actually were code messages containing valuable information.

Who Is This?
Answer: Lytton Strachey.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Modern Rivets Contain Explosives in the Shank?

Explosive rivets meet a difficult problem in airplane manufacture, and they also help to speed up production. An all-metal pursuit plane may have 800 rivet points (and a big bomber as many as 10,000 such places) which are accessible from only one side. Explosive rivets are for use in such places, the placing and setting all being done from one side. They also may be installed at from 5 to 7 times the speed of mechanical types of "blind" rivets. This gain in speed is important when multiplied by the vast number of such rivets used.

Before installation the explosive rivet resembles an ordinary solid rivet except for the fact that it has a cavity in the shank end. In this cavity, unconfined by wadding, is a minute charge of explosive which, when heated to a certain temperature, expands the shank end uniformly and without cracking. So delicately is the charge adjusted that the resulting shank expansion can be held within limits of 1/500 of an inch.

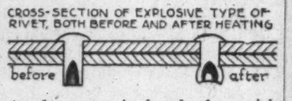
In use the rivet is placed and the rivet head then heated with a special electric riveting iron with a silver tip. It takes between 1½ and 2½ seconds after the riveting iron is applied for the heat to travel along the metal of the rivet and detonate the explosive in the shank. The distortion of the shank end by the explosive forms a "blind" or hidden head which holds the rivet firmly in place.

Explosive rivets are made of an aluminum alloy. An additional point in their favor is that they do not require refrigeration after heat treatment, a process required when solid rivets of the same alloy are used.

In spite of the presence of high explosive in the shank, these rivets are not dangerous to use, for they are not sensitive to jarring or to friction.

Besides the valuable service which they render in the manufacture of airplanes, explosive rivets also come in handy for quick repairs on metal wings, etc., in the field, for with them metal patches may readily be fastened over holes or torn places as needed.—W. P. Keasbey.

CROSS-SECTION OF EXPLOSIVE TYPE OF RIVET, BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER HEATING



Blue Boy Painting

An X ray of Gainsborough's famous painting "Blue Boy" at the Henry E. Huntingdon Art Library, San Marino, Calif., revealed the lower half of a man's head, front face; the artist apparently began another portrait, then quit.

A Day in the Life of Flip, the Squirrel

Wide World Photos

Annette Adams of Atlanta, Ga., airplane stewardess, has no problem waking up mornings when at home. "Flip," her pet squirrel, is the alarm clock. When first presented to her Flip looked like nothing more than a mouse with big feet. Now, a grown-up squirrel, he dines on nuts, breakfast cereal, and practically everything edible. He has the run of the house when Miss Adams is at home and craves attention so much that he follows his mistress from room to room. (1) Flip gets his own drink. (2) He has no qualms about eating from same cereal bowl as his mistress. (3) The "alarm clock" clamors for attention. (4) Nail polish fascinates Flip, which makes the business of applying it difficult for his mistress.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Helping Hands

Essex, Conn.

It was a British sailor's second visit to the writer's home. Boylike, just before going to bed, he asked if we knew where he could buy some white tape for one of his uniform collars. There was none to be had in the ship's store and the collar must be re-taped before he returned to duty. Nothing in the house was the regulation width, so a search of the stores started early in the morning. Finally we went to the little village of Madison, where a dry goods store was kept by a Jewish woman, Mrs. A——. We showed her the collar and she shook her head; she had no tape as narrow as that, but she would order some.

It was explained that the collar had to be done that day or else the lad would have to sew it on by hand, himself, on board ship. Mrs. A—— then fetched a roll of tape, turned in an edge to make it the required width, and said: "If we both work on the collar, we can get it done." Then she called her clerk to take charge of the customers, while she and the writer set to with scissors and pins ripping out the double rows of stitching from the three long rows of worn tape. When that was done, after nearly three hours' work, Mrs. A—— gave the British sailor two rolls of tape for himself and another roll for some other shipmate who might need it. Then she added two reels of cotton and a packet of pins. As we left the shop, she slipped two dollar bills into the writer's hand, saying: "Tell him I want him to buy something else he may need when he gets to his ship."

Truly, that spontaneous, unexpected kindness was like the little pebble thrown into a pool, causing far-reaching ripples of broadened tolerance and brotherhood.

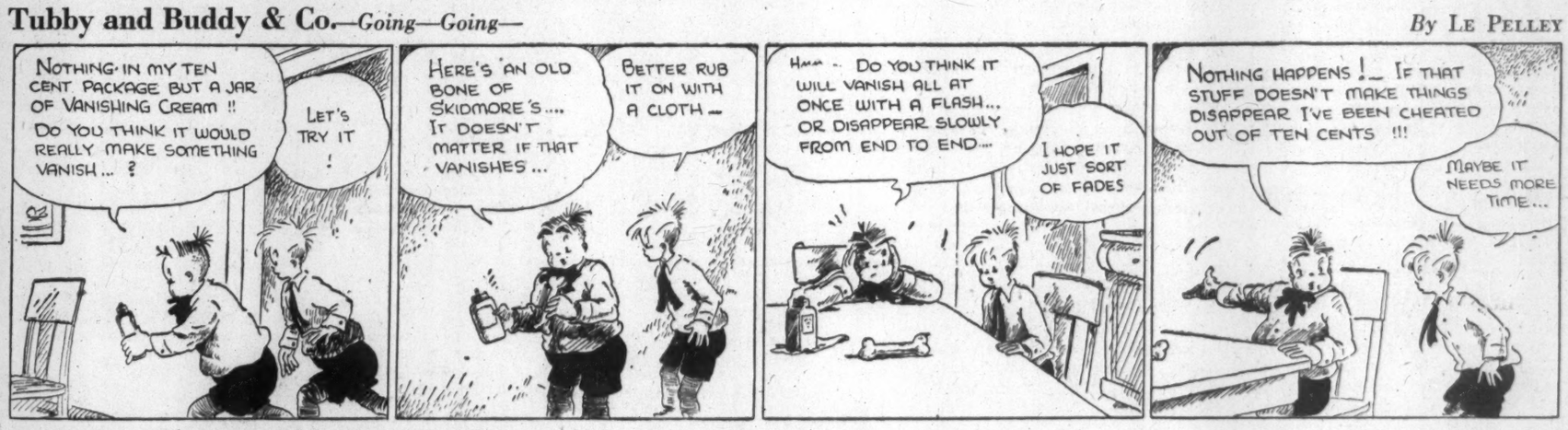
Candidly Speaking

People determine your character by observing what you stand for and what you fall for.

Don't be afraid to try. You may not succeed, but the experience won't do you any harm.—Rays of Sunshine.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Going—Going—*

By LE PELLEY


NOTHING IN MY TEN CENT PACKAGE BUT A JAR OF VANISHING CREAM !! DO YOU THINK IT WOULD REALLY MAKE SOMETHING VANISH... ?
LET'S TRY IT !
HERE'S AN OLD BONE OF SKIDMORE'S.... IT DOESN'T MATTER IF THAT VANISHES...
BETTER RUB IT ON WITH A CLOTH —
HMM — DO YOU THINK IT WILL VANISH ALL AT ONCE WITH A FLASH... OR DISAPPEAR SLOWLY FROM END TO END...
I HOPE IT JUST SORT OF FADES
NOTHING HAPPENS !— IF THAT STUFF DOESN'T MAKE THINGS DISAPPEAR I'VE BEEN CHEATED OUT OF TEN CENTS !!!
MAYBE IT NEEDS MORE TIME...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Uses a Few Too Many Gestures to Suit Me!*

By RODGERS

Today I noticed a crab way up on the beach—
"Hey! What are you doing so far out of the water?" I wagged—
Well, he started waving his claws around and I suppose he was trying to tell me something or other—
But I couldn't make out what it was—
"And anyway," I decided, "there's no use sticking my nose into something that's really none of my business!"
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*First Down*

By THE HAGERS

THE GLOP
A QUEER MAILBOX CAUSED ME TO STOP. AT LAST I'D LOCATED THE GLOP.
HIS LARGE HOUSE WAS A DINGY BROWN; GROTESQUE SHAPES FROM THE EAVES LOOKED DOWN.
I QUACKED AT THEM, "YOU MAY LOOK TOUGH, BUT HERE'S ONE DUCK YOU CAN NOT BLUFF!"
I RANG THE BELL. BACK FLEW THE DOOR! AND SOMEONE PINNED ME TO THE FLOOR.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Singapore Is on Our Street

The extent to which peace-loving peoples learn that in the new close-knit world of radio and airplanes they must be their brothers' keepers will determine whether a sound peace follows this war. Failure to perceive that basic necessity for collective security gave the aggressors their initial chance—and continues to smooth their path. The war has been a sharp teacher. But the unimaginative response in Britain and America to the Japanese landing on Singapore indicates that school cannot soon be dismissed.

If a house were on fire in our block and the wind was in our direction we would arouse ourselves. In the kind of world we have today—sparks from the Japanese fire have dropped on islands 2,500 miles away and kindled a dozen blazes--Singapore must be counted on our street, its people our neighbors. It is one of the four or five great gates of the oceans. Its loss can prolong the war many months, add thousands of casualties and billions of dollars to the cost. Yet because it seems far away on the other side of the Pacific, we forget that such bases can turn oceans into highways for the Axis.

In one sense we are all isolationists. We have not learned how small the world is, how definitely moral issues have woven the war into one global fabric. We cannot feel about Singapore—and about Bataan—as we would were the Japanese landing at San Francisco or Southampton. But Bataan means more than sugar rationing, Singapore more than no new tires. Before Dunkirk the British people had been at war nine months without really awaking; after Dunkirk they awoke and doubled their war production. With Singapore in desperate plight, our London correspondent, Mr. Browne, reports "little evidence that the gravity of the situation is generally appreciated here."

So too in America. There are cheers for General MacArthur, but a tendency to think it's his war. There seems little realization that if Bataan and Singapore fall, forty divisions of Japanese troops with planes, transports and fleet escorts will be freed to move on India, Java, Australia—or Alaska. No one wishes to expect the success and spread of evil forces, but the wise man does not regard a fire on his street with complacency; he does something.

We may ask, What can we do? Isn't it up to the Army and Navy and the men who are producing the tanks and planes? Only in the same way that a fire is up to the firemen. Others can find ways to help—if they are aroused without being hysterical. We can find ways to work and pray—if we are sufficiently awakened, if we recognize that we are our neighbors' keepers.

Axis Agents on the Normandie

There were Nazi agents aboard the Normandie. No official inquiry is necessary to establish that fact. What an inquiry may determine is who permitted them to board the ship, and what was their nature. An investigation may disclose sabotage, though official statements and eyewitness accounts discount the likelihood of deliberate destruction. But saboteurs are not the only agents working for Hitler.

There is Thoughtlessness; investigators may track down this Nazi agent when seeking to establish the cause of the fire. One eyewitness, who believes he saw the start of it, told of the stacking of great quantities of inflammable material not many feet from metal decorations that were being removed with acetylene torches.

Companion of Thoughtlessness, always ready to follow up where the way has been prepared, is Negligence. He may have slunk aboard in the shadow of some workman.

The Normandie represented the best that a progressive and highly civilized France had to offer to a prosperous civilized world. It was a marvellous piece of engineering. It was also a work of art. Millions of Frenchmen would have been happy and proud to know that the Normandie—which could transport nearly an entire division of soldiers at one crossing and had speed enough to outrun a submarine—was in the fight against France's oppressor.

Now what was soon to be, must be long awaited. As one officer at the scene put it, it is not how many dollars but how much time we have lost. That statement should begin to mean more to Americans than it has. Otherwise those other agents of Hitlerism—Apathy, Selfishness, Greed, Suspicion—will continue to consume the energies of economic groups and the man-hours of workers. When Americans are really alert to the presence of Axis agents, and skilled in detecting them, there will be no more Pearl Harbor tragedies, no more Normandie disasters.

In Time With War Time

Black night, a few squares of light, stars, a grinning moon; ice underfoot, wind chipping at our ears; familiar landmarks unfamiliar under the cloak of twilight, neighbors hurrying by unrecognized in the dark; no birds at the feeding tray; a gurgle from the tiny winter stream crossing under the road, more and more windows alight; on the main street automobiles poking along in the morning murkiness, a radio blaring through the half-open window of a near-by house "Remember Pearl —," men and women waiting at street corners for buses or the driver-member of the Save-a-Tire Club; a few feet above the "morning star" a morning plane winging over, fewer house lights now, but many more headlights indicating that few if any have been caught napping by the advanced hands of time.

Defense Is Defense

National defense, military or civilian, calls for putting first things first. That is a large part of the issue involved in the House of Representatives debate over the Office of Civilian Defense.

The House action in attaching a caustic amendment to the civilian defense appropriation bill forbidding use of any of its $100,000,000 to pay for dancing teachers or theatrical performances was partly the result of a political field-day and partly representative of a genuine sentiment that provision for gas masks, fire-fighting equipment, and the like should come first.

The more extravagant criticisms came from Representatives who act as if the war in which the United States is engaged were secondary to their personal war with the Administration. It is difficult to avoid contrasting their criticism of the entertainment industry with the panegyrics that were being published a few short weeks ago in the Congressional Record in honor of Carole Lombard.

Yet a serious point is contained in the criticism, a point which was crisply stated in a news dispatch to this newspaper by Mary Hornaday, "The question is whether the functions of the OCD shall be merely protective or whether they shall include . . . social welfare services."

As associate director of OCD, Mrs. Roosevelt believes that such services as entertainment for children in air-raid shelters, communal feeding stations, and so forth are important to civilian morale. Yet the prospect of mass air raids is not so imminent in the United States as to call for these activities ahead of more tangible protective services. The temper of the people will put fire fighting and rescue work foremost and will object to expenditures that cloak dispensable social services under the guise of defense.

Incidental to the debate, the ranking majority member of the House Appropriations Committee has promised that there will be an investigation into the activities of the OCD. This should contribute both to better information on the part of House debaters and to a sharper discrimination between what is essential and what is unessential in OCD activities.

A Good-Neighbor Policy

Mexico and the United States have joined forces in a campaign of action and education to eliminate a common enemy. The pink bollworm, cotton's most dangerous enemy, flies high over the border between two great nations and never bothers about borderline formalities. The pink bollworm came in cotton seed from Egypt to Mexico when our neighbor to the south began a project to improve its native cotton. Now it is strongly intrenched in southern Texas.

The agricultural scientists have studied the habits of the worm and know that if cotton growers both sides of the border co-operate to plant, harvest, and clean up the fields at the same times, the pest can be controlled just as other international pests might be. Field men of both nations report eager co-operation. There's a good-neighbor policy working "down Mexico way."

As we get it, there's so much silver on hand that the new nickel will be worth more than the dime because there will be more silver in it on account of nickel being worth more than silver.

"I bumped into Jimmy Jones here this morning at reveille," wrote Junior, the day War Time went into effect. "I didn't have my flashlight."

All sorts of jams are rationed in Britain, but in America only a rubber shortage, it seems, will lessen traffic jams.

The Bookshelf

Lincoln's Humor

Not long ago a psychiatrist advanced the theory that Lincoln told many of his funny stories in order to keep his thought off those events which inclined him to melancholy moods and mental depression. That is probably what the doctor would do if he felt a fit of the blues coming on—tell a funny story. It is not necessarily true of Lincoln.

Before Lincoln read his Emancipation Proclamation to his Cabinet, he read them a chapter from Artemus Ward, who had written that the highly moral people of Utica would not permit him to exhibit effigies of the twelve apostles because Judas was among them. Lord Charnwood says that Lincoln's mind turned to that sort of relief when it was overwrought, and that thus he "composed himself for business." That was Charnwood's belief.

John Drinkwater, in his play, has Lincoln preface the reading of the chapter with an explanation that it was to relieve the tension of those terrible times. That was Drinkwater's view.

Not knowing the facts, the late Bishop Charles H. Fowler of Chicago, in his lecture on Lincoln, said that before reading the Proclamation draft Lincoln read to his Cabinet a chapter from the Bible. That undoubtedly is what the Bishop would have done.

Lincoln read and told funny stories simply because he liked them. And he told scores of them. Loyd Dunning has compiled over 100 of them and included them in a handy little volume, MR. LINCOLN'S FUNNYBONE (New York: Howell, Soskin. $1.50) which one can slip into a coat pocket to furnish a moment of entertainment at odd times.

The stories themselves show that Lincoln loved plain and hearty humor; nothing subtle or delicate. Petroleum V. Nasby and Artemus Ward were his favorites. He even took books and newspaper stories to bed with him, getting up and parading around the White House in his nightshirt to find someone to share the fun, when he came across a particularly good joke. He loved a laugh, and despite efforts to paint him as a "man of sorrows," there was more laughter than melancholy in the White House when he was there.

Lincoln's close friend, Isaac N. Arnold, wrote that about one-half the very complete McClure collection of Lincoln stories were actually Lincoln's. Most of the yarns in the Dunning collection appear to be authentic.

M. W. B.

Our Readers Say—

Gas Masks and Gas, in 1942

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent disclosure that the United States Government is accumulating large amounts of chlorine and other poison gases as a precaution against the recurrence of gas warfare seems to have caused much unfavorable comment. Some persons contend that we are encouraging Axis bandits to ignore existing international conventions barring its use. Others deplore the very idea of chemical warfare, even in retaliation, as the epitome of barbarity and depravity.

There has been a good deal of irresponsible twaddle about poison gas, reflecting, perhaps, our horror at the infamous initial gas attack on the Western Front twenty-five years ago. Righteous indignation at the consequences of unfair surprise quickly becomes identified with the supposedly evil attributes of the weapon itself.

If a renewal of the use of poison gas in warfare involves its employment against civil populations during the bombings of populous cities far behind the lines of armies and navies, it would indeed be a terrible indictment of the human race.

On the other hand, chemical warfare between armed forces, well trained in its techniques both in defense and offense, is not so horrible or inhuman as the civilian imagines. Most of the accepted tools of warfare seem equally inhuman, if not more so.

Having had considerable first-hand experience with gas on the battlefield, and with its tactical employment on a large scale, I am inclined to believe that it is less destructive of human life, causes less suffering and physical damage than exposure to bullets, bayonets, bombs and high explosive shells.

It must be remembered that the more persistent gases, of which mustard is the prototype, are primarily defensive weapons. They are particularly effective in wars of position, where the lines are at least temporarily stabilized and more or less highly organized. Under blitz conditions their use by the defense in strictly military zones is not particularly effective.

On the contrary, the more ephemeral modern equivalents of chlorine, phosgene, tear gas, etc., have offensive as well as defensive uses. Protection against such gases is relatively easy, but the protective devices tend to demobilize personnel more or less efficiently. That is why these gases were employed so extensively during the last war, particularly against artillery positions and other military works in the intermediate zones behind the front lines.

Except against civil populations, therefore, chemical agents, barring some of the newer and more expensive types, do not appear to have the peculiarly inhuman characteristics usually associated with them by the lay mind.

Boston — RICHARD J. EATON

Sennacherib Tried It, Too

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is nothing new under the sun—not even Nazi propaganda. See II Chron. 32:1-22.

Der Führer may not have read the Hebrew Scriptures; but human nature hasn't changed much in the intervening years; the same threats, the same attempt at intimidation, even to the detail (see verse 18) of broadcasting to the "enemy" in their own language!

Note, however, that Sennacherib, King of Assyria, did not prevail.

So shall it ever be. — GRANDMA

Long Island

Budget Balancing

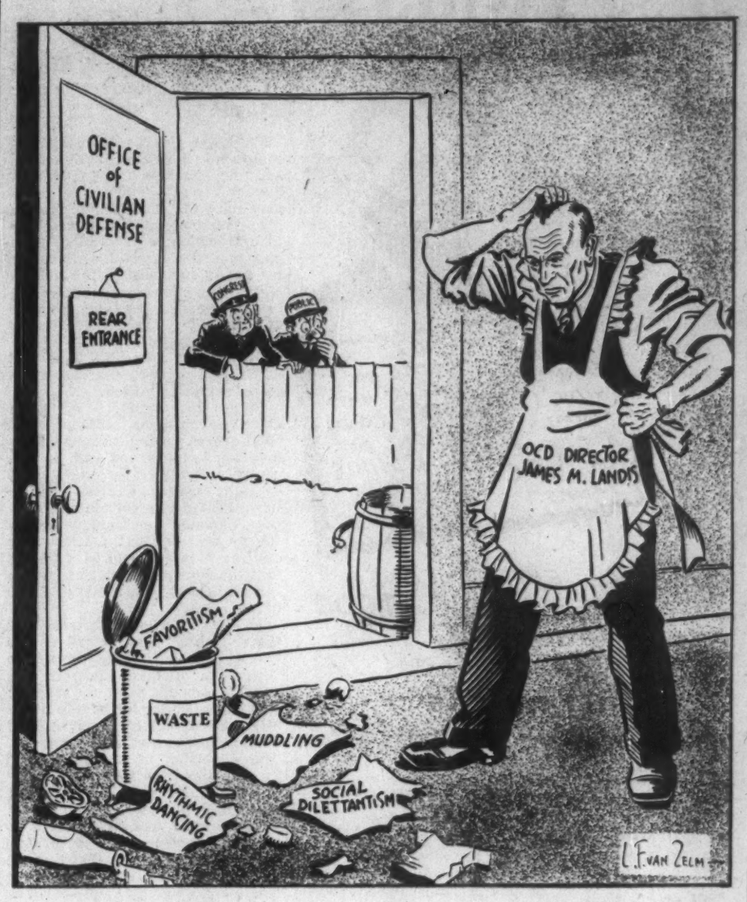
To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

No doubt it's necessary, but—two billion dollars a week. How many light years away is that from the balanced budget? F. D. W.

San Francisco

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Give Him a Broom, Mr. President



Down the Middle of the Road

The Cult of Personal Loyalty

By Erwin D. Canham

Members of Congress, newspaper writers, and more than a few private citizens are openly and vigorously criticizing the Office of Civilian Defense and the appointments to it recently made under Mrs. Roosevelt's influence. Raymond Clapper, who habitually writes with caution and fairness, says that if many responsible officials in the OCD and in Washington could say what they think, they would agree that the effectiveness of this vital part of the war effort "has been undermined by the misused talents of Mayor La Guardia and Mrs. Roosevelt."

The argument was touched off by such appointments as that of Mayris Chaney, a dancer who has long been a protegee of Mrs. Roosevelt, to the Office of Civilian Defense at $4,600 a year to encourage rhythmic dancing for children, and of the New Dealish film star, Melvyn Douglas, to round up artists for the civilian defense program. "It is incredible," writes Mr. Clapper, "that President Roosevelt will allow this condition to continue much longer. It has become a public scandal."

On the basis of seven years' close observation of the Roosevelt Administration in Washington, I am not so sure that the President will clean up the OCD speedily. He may. But if past behavior is any test, he will put up with obvious incompetence and abuse for a very long time. He has had it in some of his Cabinet posts for years, in his secretariat, and in many other key positions.

* * *

Many of President Roosevelt's best friends and well-wishers have often asked why he tolerates some manifest inefficiency and blundering subordinates, why he secures appointment of members of his family or close personal connections to lucrative or privileged offices, why he fails to heed well-founded criticism of such actions, when he has been speedy to dismiss offenders who disagree with him on policies. Why is he so seemingly obtuse to unethical or improper appointments, business or lobbying activities, etc., when they come from his own immediate circle, and so vigilant on numerous other far more important matters? What is this Achilles heel, anyway?

The answer, it always seemed to me when I pondered "palace politics" transgressions from 1933 to 1939, lies in Mr. Roosevelt's continual and deep demand for personal loyalty. I would almost call his political faith "the cult of personal loyalty." From his friends, associates, and staff he expects and returns a feudal bond. Manifestations of personal loyalty have marked his whole political career. Louis McHenry Howe, who shaped and guided Franklin D. Roosevelt's political activities from his most pliant young manhood in Albany until after he arrived in the White House, gave him the devotion and loyalty of a faithful watch dog—and took the liberties of criticism which sometimes go with loyalty. He exemplified the cult and embedded it deep in Mr. Roosevelt.

* * *

The President's own inheritance and viewpoint intensified his reliance on loyalty above all else—above efficiency or ability, and excusing almost any amount of blundering. Loyalty as expressed through family is very strong with the Roosevelts. The Hyde Park branch is well-knit, it is like a feudal family which includes not only kinsmen but retainers or proteges as well.

Louis Howe was early a charter member. There were F. D. R.'s personal associates during the Wilson period, and colleagues during his Vice-Presidential race. There were the members of the "Cuff Links Gang," mostly dating from the 1920 campaign, who dine with the President on his birthday right up to the present. There were his feminine secretaries, some of his bodyguards, the White House physician and some of his military or naval aides.

But the clan extended also to newcomers who gave the President and his New Deal their unalloyed, fervent support. There were Secretary Perkins, Harold L. Ickes, Harry L. Hopkins, Thomas G. Corcoran, and many another. As long as these people continued to give fervent loyalty, as long as they kept their faith of their feudal bond, they could—in effect—do no wrong. Loyalty was enough for the President. Many of his appointees, of course, had high ability as well as loyalty.

Obviously, there is much to be said for this personal, political precept. A clan is hard to beat, strong and ubiquitous, as the world has seen all the way from the Rothschilds to the Mitsubishis. What the Roosevelts may have sacrificed in subordinates' ability, they made up in close, confidential co-operation. The White House team—the compact secretariat—that has operated from March 4, 1933, to the present hour is by all odds the most effective and successful group that has ever surrounded an American President, though its individual members are far from brilliant. They make up the deficiencies with team-play.

In return for personal loyalty, the President gives his subordinates, his family members—his clan—the fullest confidence and support. No matter how they blunder—and how some of them have blundered—he will not call upon them to resign. That is the price he and the country pay for personal loyalty. Sometimes, as in the OCD today, it does not seem as if a little clean-up would destroy whatever is admirable in this cult.

Mirror of World Opinion

Liability Law in Action

It has been two and one-half years since Kansas put into effect the so-called motorcar drivers' financial responsibility law.

The law does not make it mandatory on all motorcar drivers in the State to buy liability insurance or otherwise make proof of financial responsibility. But whenever a driver is involved in an accident, he at once must become responsible.

If a judgment is obtained against him in court, he must pay the judgment or make arrangements to pay it within thirty days after final appeal. If he fails to do so, his driver's license is revoked for three years, and before he can get another license, he must prove his future responsibility by purchasing a minimum of $11,000 liability insurance, posting cash or collateral totaling $11,000, or furnishing a surety bond. . . .

A reckless and irresponsible element is being removed from the traffic of Kansas.—*Kansas City Star.*

The Wide Horizon

What About Aguinaldo?

By Randall Gould

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo's appearance in the role of Filipino Quisling is not entirely unexpected. An Orient parallel exists in the case of Wang Ching-wei, head of Japan's puppet "Chinese National Government" at Nanking. Each is a disappointed man, once near the top as a leader of his country, disgruntled that he was supplanted by others, and dry tinder for the match of a foe.

A few days ago a warning was given from Washington by Joaquin M. Elizalde, resident commissioner of the Philippines, that "no Filipino of any importance whatever" would serve as head of a Japanese-controlled puppet State in the Philippines. Mr. Elizalde mentioned Artemio Ricarte and Benigno Ramos without bringing the name of Aguinaldo into his statement, which was natural because at that time both Ricarte and Ramos had been spoken of in broadcasts from Berlin and Tokyo. First reference to Aguinaldo came in a War Department announcement that the Japanese had employed this one-time revolutionist (the word is here employed quite loosely) to address General MacArthur by radio and appeal to him to surrender—a plea which fell upon deaf ears.

* * *

Neither Ricarte nor Ramos has any real prestige among the Filipinos. The former is of little consequence from any point of view, though the latter for a time managed to gain notoriety as chief of the Sakdalista group which staged an abortive uprising in 1935, after which Ramos fled to Japan—where Ricarte operated a restaurant, probably the best possible way to draw around him malcontent self-exiled Filipinos like himself. Ramos returned to the islands months ago but never succeeded in denting the Quezon regime, particularly as events of recent months brought the shadow of Japanese aggression nearer and nearer.

General Aguinaldo has done rather better and he has not been forced to live in Japan. His fame, of course, reaches back to the days of America's fight against Spanish rule in the Philippines. Once Uncle Sam had knocked out the Spaniards he still had Filipino "revolt" under Aguinaldo, as self-styled head of an independent Philippine republic, to deal with. The young Manuel Quezon was an Aguinaldo subordinate. But after the American capture of Aguinaldo in 1901 such "revolution" came to an end; Quezon quit only when he beheld Aguinaldo in prison, and even then he remained long recalcitrant but without power. When he began to rise he made the Philippine independence movement his cornerstone. Aguinaldo, meanwhile, retired to a home near Cavite presented him by grateful followers, but whereas Quezon was the active politician, Aguinaldo sulked in this rather luxurious form of tent and contented himself with being "ag'in the government"—a sentiment which always won him some followers but which never won him any of either ability or influence.

While Quezon rose to be first President of a Philippine Commonwealth, Aguinaldo became involved in endless squabbles over his refusal to pay the taxes on his property.

* * *

When Quezon first moved into Malacanan Palace, displacing the former American Governor-General now become High Commissioner, it was after defeating the aging Aguinaldo who made his platform the discarded Quezon slogan of "immediate, unconditional independence." Quezon, far more astute, had long since seen that independence brought so suddenly would mean economic ruin for the islands and probably an onslaught by Japan. It seems likely that the frustrated Aguinaldo came to feel that even rule by Japan would be personally preferable to the long and successful partnership of Quezon and America.

Aguinaldo has no reason to love either his successful Filipino political opponents or the United States, as he sees the matter. He has no doubt been subjected to all the routine Japanese program of flattery and promises. He has more prestige than the others, feeble though his prestige must be judged. He even has a so-called "national socialist" program on the Nazi pattern, and without doubt the Japanese could adjust this to the kind of policy they want good puppets to follow for the ultimate cause of Nipponese exploitation. Finally, Aguinaldo is, or has been, a general—something bound to appeal to the minds of the Japanese militarists who have it in their power to give him (under the thumb of the conqueror) the shadow of a position he has always sought.

Perhaps it is unwise to judge General Aguinaldo in advance of the fact. Washington has already termed him "a sort of Philippine Quisling," but the evidence remains incomplete.

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